

# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV--NO. 30.

MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 14, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 1,225.

Don't Stop at the Half-way House  
—BUT GO TO—

## Spangler & Wade

Headquarters for the latest styles in Hats and Caps

### The KNOX Silk and Derby, and DUNLAP'S Block

Always on hand. The latest novelties in Neckwear. Mufflers of all shades  
and qualities. We are also headquarters for

## Holiday Presents.

A full line of Gold-Headed Silk Umbrellas for Ladies and Gentlemen.  
Seal skin caps and seal skin gloves. Ladies and children's  
kid mitts. Gentlemen's Jersey coats and jackets.  
Gentlemen's kid mitts and fur gloves.

## SPANGLER & WADE,

204 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.

### HAS BUILT HIS LAST SHIP.

#### AND THE SPIRIT OF JOHN ROACH SAILS HOME.

The Great American Shipbuilder Pain-  
lessly Passes Away Surrounded by His  
Family and Friends—A Brief Sketch of  
His Eventful Life—The Funeral.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Monday morning at  
8 o'clock John Roach, the famous ship-  
builder, died from the effects of a can-  
cer in the throat, a disease somewhat  
similar to that which caused the  
death of Gen. U. S. Grant. Around his  
bedside were the widow and her  
children, John B. Roach and wife,  
Garrett Roach and wife, Stephen W. Roach,  
the youngest, Mrs. William McPherson,  
of Philadelphia, the eldest daughter, Miss Em-  
eline Roach, Mr. John Walton, a nephew  
of Mr. Roach, and Rev. Mr. Gosse. The ser-  
vants stood in a little group in the doorway  
looking at their old master pass away.

Mr. Roach has been unable to articulate  
for several days, and when he wanted any-  
thing he wrote his wishes on a piece of paper.  
Early Sunday the opiates lost their effect.  
He could not sleep, and moved uneasily until  
he lost consciousness. He did not recover  
consciousness, and his death was apparently  
painless, being directly due to exhaustion.  
Mr. Roach spoke his last words to Dr. Belden  
Sunday night. He mentioned that he wanted  
to speak, and Dr. Belden bent over him.  
"How long—how long before?" he whispered.  
"It is almost over," replied the physician.  
"Are you glad that your suffering will be at  
an end soon?" "Yes; oh, so glad," answered  
the dying man.

The members of the family say that the  
cancer was confined to the roof of the mouth  
and the nostrils, and that all the reports to  
the effect that the cancerous growth ex-  
tended down the throat were erroneous. Mr.  
Roach left a will. It is understood that af-  
ter his business affairs have been settled  
there will be left for his family over a mil-  
lion dollars. His funeral will probably take  
place on Thursday.

John Roach was born in Ireland. His life  
has had remarkable ups and downs in it. He  
has had several "set backs" in his career.  
He came to America at the age of sixteen.  
He looked for work at common labor in New  
York City at first. He did not find it. Then  
he crossed into New Jersey and got employ-  
ment in the Allaire iron works. He was in-  
dustrious, temperate and economical, and  
received his wages \$1,500. He left this with  
his employer and went west to buy a farm.  
While he was absent Mr. Allaire failed and  
lost John Roach's \$1,500. He came back to  
New York, worked as a common laborer for a  
time, and at length started a small iron-  
working factory. The explosion of a boiler  
the young establishment to flinders, and  
John was financially again.

A third time the unfortunate iron worker  
picked up and started afresh. In time he be-  
came owner of a foundry which constructed  
the largest engines in the United States.  
Pluck won the day at last. Roach prospered  
greatly during the war. It was then that  
he became widely known as a ship-  
builder. He bought one iron foundry after  
another. It was in 1871 that he got the  
shipyard at Chester, Pa., and developed  
them to their present large proportions.

He accumulated wealth to the amount of  
several millions. His sons, Garrett and  
John B., were associated with him in busi-  
ness under the firm name of John Roach &  
Sons. The panic of 1873 nearly broke him  
again. At that time he was president and  
owner of the Delaware River Iron Ship-  
building and Engine works. It had a capital  
of \$750,000 and a debt of \$700,000.  
Mr. Roach has built 100 ocean-going ships  
from 1,500 to 4,500 tons burden. Twenty-  
three of them are in the foreign trade, and  
their aggregate tonnage is 92,000 tons. Be-  
sides these ships he has widely or in part  
built twenty-six others. Many of the swift  
iron excursion steamers and giant ferry-  
boats that ply to and fro in New York Bay  
were constructed by him.

#### OHIO COAL TRADE.

Interesting Points From the Report of  
the Inspector of Mines.  
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—State Mine In-  
spector Bancroft says in his annual report,  
filed with the governor yesterday, that the  
coal trade has been more constant and regu-  
lar, and the miners and laborers engaged in  
the work have made fuller time than for  
years past. The output of coal in the state  
exceeds that of previous years, in spite of the  
natural gas discoveries, and better competition  
from other coal regions. But two strikes  
have occurred during the year, and they were  
the strike in Coshocton county, extending  
over a period of six months, and the  
mining machine question in the Hocking  
valley. The inspector says the absence of  
labor troubles is directly due to the interstate  
convention of Miners and Operators held in  
this city on February 24 last, when a scale of  
prices was agreed upon.

During the year there has been a more  
general investment in coal lands than in  
years past. The report states the places in  
Ohio where these investments have been  
made, and describes the locality and promise  
of the mines. Nineteen old mines have been  
discontinued, and twenty-eight new ones  
opened up. The inspector particularly calls  
attention to the necessity of having all  
scaves at coal mines properly balanced.

The improvements in the mines of the state  
can be summed up as follows: Thirteen  
furnaces have been built, six fans erected,  
twenty-two air shafts built, ten second open-  
ing shafts, twelve stairways built for escape,  
and sixty-eight mine scales tested. The re-  
port then reviews the strikes, casualties, and  
other matters connected with the mines. Sixty-  
three accidents happened in the mines and  
forty-three deaths ensued. Several amend-  
ments in the mining laws are suggested and  
quite an elaborate review of the effect of  
natural gas on the coal trade is given.

#### Crop Summary.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The following crop  
summary will appear in this week's edition  
of the Farmer's Review, of this city: Re-  
ports from correspondents show that fields of  
winter wheat in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana,  
Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri are very gen-  
erally well protected with snow. In Ateson,  
Dickinson, Lincoln, Neosho and Sedgewick  
counties, in Kansas, the fields are re-  
ported bare and the ground dry, with the  
crop looking poorly. There is a free move-  
ment of corn to the market reported in  
Illinois and Nebraska. There is very little

movement of corn in Iowa, and one-fourth  
of the counties of the state are importing  
corn from adjoining states. There are serious  
reports of cholera among the hogs from  
fully one-third of the counties in Illinois,  
with more or less prevalence of the disease  
in Indiana, Iowa and Missouri. In Adams  
and Mason counties, in Illinois, the disease is  
inflicting serious losses.

#### AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.

Prof. Bell's House Destroyed—His Heroic  
Wife Saves His Documents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Early this morn-  
ing was discovered in the mansard roof  
of the \$200,000 residence of Professor Alex-  
ander Graham Bell, the telephone inven-  
tor. The palatial structure was gutted and flooded.  
Many thousands of dollars worth of furni-  
ture and books and models worth almost as  
much as the building, were destroyed.  
Professor Bell is out of the city. His fam-  
ily and several servants had narrow escapes.  
As Mrs. Bell fled from the burning building  
she carried with her, at the peril of her life,  
a large bundle of papers. It is said that they  
were technical descriptions of some of Pro-  
fessor Bell's latest inventions, and were  
worth more than the whole Bell telephone  
inventions, and are intended to supplant the  
latter when the term of the telephone patents  
expires. They are for telegraphing without  
wire, cabling without wire, telegraphing  
from moving trains, etc.

Professor Bell's scientific library, composed  
of more than \$5,000 volumes, and the most  
complete private laboratory in the world,  
were fully destroyed. The pecuniary loss is  
nothing to the professor, as he has a nest egg  
in Mrs. Bell's name of over \$400,000 in gov-  
ernment bonds, and quite as much in his own  
title, but the loss to science is great. His  
laboratory, library and residence have at-  
tracted scientists here from all parts of the  
world. The loss to the house will foot up  
\$50,000, with an insurance of \$25,000.

Telephone Bell's house is on Scott circle, in  
the most fashionable part of the fashionable  
northwest section of Washington. To the  
left of it stands the Louise Home for Old  
Ladies, and to the right is the big palace  
where Don Cameron so long lived, and just  
beyond this is Senator Windom's house, in  
which Blaine wrote the most of his second  
volume. The Bell house is an immense one,  
and its material is pressed brick of a Pom-  
pian red. The Bell mansion belongs to Mrs.  
Bell, and it is a present to her from her  
father. It cost more than \$100,000, and it  
has a stable in its rear which looks as fine as  
any a well-to-do man's house. The library is  
in the top of the house.

#### INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Colonel Robertson is Counted In as Lieut-  
enant Governor by the Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—Col. Robertson,  
Republican lieutenant governor-elect, was  
counted in this morning, but, amid extraor-  
dinary scenes, the Democratic senators de-  
clined to attend the joint session to hear the  
count. When Speaker Sayre, refusing to  
entertain motions of any sort, announced  
that Robertson was elected and introduced  
him, the Democratic representatives rose en  
masse and began to denounce Robertson and  
the proceedings most violently. They denied  
his right to preside.

Representative Jewett defied him, and  
called the proceedings the act of a Republican  
mob. He made vague reference to force,  
saying that the Democrats had friends in the  
gallery, whereas a wild shout went up. Rob-  
ertson vainly sought to restore order, and  
after taking the oath of office read his ad-  
dress, while pandemonium reigned all about  
him.

The Republicans gathered around, and  
while he announced his intention to insist  
upon his rights as lieutenant governor they  
shouted loud and long. Above the roar was  
faintly heard Robertson's voice adjourning  
the joint convention until January 19, when a  
vote for United States senator will be taken.

#### WRECK OF THE ELIZABETH.

Sixteen Bodies Recovered from the Ill-  
Fated German Ship.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—Up to noon to-day  
sixteen of the crew of the German ship Eliza-  
beth and of the life-saving crew had been  
recovered, among them the body of Capt.  
Halberstadt, of the ill-fated vessel. Nothing  
has been seen of the boats. The vessel still  
remains in the same position but no efforts  
were made to board her owing to the heavy  
seas which still prevail. The Victoria, of  
the Baker Salvage company, left at mid-  
night for the scene of the wreck, and is now  
alongside, engaged in stripping her. Until  
she returns no definite particulars can be ob-  
tained.

Capt. Pointer, of this life saving district is  
at Station No. 2, engaged in directing the  
movements of the crews and the identifica-  
tion and burial of the bodies of the wrecked  
seamen. Collections were taken up in the  
various churches Sunday for the relief of  
the families of the gallant life savers who  
met their death in the discharge of duty.

#### THE BOMB THROWER DEAD.

A Suicide Said to Have Been the Man Who  
Figured in the Chicago Riots.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Bernard Schaff,  
aged twenty-three, a German book swindler,  
locked up in the county jail for swindling  
New York book firms, took poison in his cell  
some time Sunday night and was found uncon-  
scious yesterday morning. He was taken to  
the hospital, where he died at 10 o'clock.

Investigations brought to light some very  
sensational features in the identity of this  
pious fraud. It now turns out that instead  
of being a theological professor, as he  
claimed, he was a journalist, and engaged  
upon the Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung, the So-  
cialist organ, at the time of the Haymarket  
riot last spring. Schaff was not only con-  
nected with that Anarchist sheet, but he was  
probably the man who killed half a hundred  
of Chicago's brave policemen with the dynamite  
bomb.

#### Holman Announces His Candidacy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—Congress-  
man W. S. Holman reached the city last  
night, and made formal announcement of his  
intention to enter the race for the Demo-  
cratic senatorial nomination. It is under-  
stood that neither party will canvas for sen-  
ator until the lieutenant-governorship ques-  
tion has been definitely settled. The cam-  
paigns will probably not be held before Tues-  
day night.

#### Reducing Fotheringham's Bail.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—In the criminal court  
to-day, counsel for Fotheringham applied for  
a reduction of his client's bail. He was in-  
dicted on two charges—that of grand lar-  
ceny and that of receiving stolen property.  
The court fixed the bail in each case at \$800.  
The original amount was \$20,000—\$10,000 in  
each case.

### R. G. DUN & CO'S REVIEW.

#### A WEEKLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF TRADE.

The Year Opened with Higher Prices—In  
the Southwest Failures Have Been Un-  
usually Numerous; in Other Sections  
Not More Than Might Be Expected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.  
furnish the following weekly review of  
trade: The new year opens with higher  
prices. Wheat has advanced 1½ cents this  
week on sales of 25,000,000 bushels. Oil has  
advanced 1 cent on sales of 10,000,000 bar-  
rels. Cotton rises 1-16 cent, with moderate  
transactions. Hogs, coffee, iron and silver  
are higher. Corn and oats have been a little  
weaker, and large realizing by foreigners  
has checked the tendency to advance in  
stocks. But the expansion of currency and  
investment of large dividends received and  
profits realized tend to lift prices for the  
present in spite of fears regarding legisla-  
tion.

Since August 1 the treasury has added  
\$22,497,058 to the gold certificates outstand-  
ing, and \$29,632,620 to the silver certificates,  
and about \$7,000,000 to the standard silver  
dollars. Bank circulation has decreased  
\$10,29,461, and the legal tenders not in the  
treasury have diminished over 5½ per cent.,  
not adding the addition to gold in circula-  
tion. Following an expansion of about \$500,-  
000,000 since 1878, this makes the circulation  
per capita the largest ever recorded. It is  
now to be noticed that silver dollars begin to  
go back to the treasury in the place of small  
certificates issued, and the government dur-  
ing the past week has taken in as much  
money as it paid out, in spite of half-yearly  
interest payments. Consultations at Wash-  
ington make reduction of the revenue at this  
session improbable, and the accumulation of  
the surplus threatens disturbance after  
July 1.

Over 8,000 miles of railroad were built last  
year, only 1,500 in the eastern and south-  
western states, and over 4,000 miles in Kan-  
sas, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Texas.  
Hence the rise in iron. Pittsburgh prices ad-  
vanced \$1 on Wednesday, though the pro-  
duction now exceeds half a million tons  
every month. The association's official re-  
port makes the output 2,550,000 tons for the  
last half of 1886. This powerful impulse to-  
ward prosperity, merchants fear, would be  
taken away if the interstate bill should dis-  
courage railroad building. In business cir-  
cles the apprehension of a setback, as a con-  
sequence of high through rates for western  
products, and an arrest of railroad building,  
strongly influences calculations for the fu-  
ture. The failure of a large cattle-raising  
company illustrated a recent suggestion as to  
the evils of over production and control of  
transportation.

In the southwest failures have been un-  
usually numerous; in other sections not more  
than might be expected for the first week of  
the year. Collections are generally satisfac-  
tory, and the increasing number of buyers  
gives greater activity here in the dry goods  
trade. Coal advances because of an im-  
portant strike of handlers. Boston ship-  
ments of boots and shoes for 1886, were  
2,875,316 cases against 2,678,351 in 1885.  
Wool sales at Philadelphia were 13,000,000  
pounds less than in 1885, but New York im-  
ports of foreign wool were 18,900,000 pounds  
larger. Higher prices here for wheat and  
cotton also imply belief that production will  
be curtailed next year as a result of unsatis-  
factory terms to farmers.

Railroad earnings in December, on twenty-  
one roads, exceed those of 1885 about 13 per  
cent, and bank exchanges for the year show  
larger transactions than ever, excepting in  
parts of the south. But railway foreclosures,  
as reported by the Chicago Railway Age, ex-  
ceeded in 1886, those of any previous year,  
including forty-five roads, with \$373,000,000  
of stock and bonds. The late decision of an  
Ohio court, invalidating the first mortgage  
on the Nickel-Plate road, is used to excite dis-  
trust of foreign investors, apparently with  
some effect. Foreign exchange has advanced,  
and shipments of gold have been suspended.  
But Colorado reports an output of precious  
metals \$4,231,688 greater in 1886 than 1885.

The failures during the last seven days  
number for the United States, 271; for Cana-  
da, 28; total, 299; against 273 last week, and  
265 the week previous. The increase arises  
in the south, where the failures are excep-  
tionally numerous, though not important.  
Estimates for the year of the production of  
pig iron are as follows: Charcoal iron, 413,-  
129 gross tons; anthracite iron, 1,820,215;  
bituminous iron, 3,321,375; total, 5,554,618  
gross tons, being a little more than 1,500,000  
tons more than last year, an increase of 33  
per cent.

#### OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

Seventy-Five Passengers Injured in a  
Railroad Wreck in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—The Indian-  
apolis and Vincennes passenger train leaving  
here last night was thrown from the track  
about three miles from this city by a broken  
rail. The train was running at a high rate  
of speed, and all the coaches left the track,  
rolling down an embankment. There were  
about seventy-five passengers aboard, nearly  
all of whom were more or less injured, but  
no one was killed.

Among the injured are: S. J. Allen, of  
Lyons, leg broken and bruised about the  
head; and John Quackenbush, of Sheridan,  
leg broken. The injuries received by the  
other passengers were not of a serious char-  
acter. A wrecking train was sent out and  
the injured brought to the city, where they  
received medical treatment.

#### The Texas Drouth.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 11.—Governor  
Reid has just taken action on the pub-  
lished proceedings of the Albany convention  
of county judges from the drouth district.  
In answer to inquiries from eastern cities the  
governor has written the following letter:  
"The resolutions and proceedings of the  
county judges in the northwest are entirely  
reliable, and are from representative men.  
The drouth continues in that country, and  
instead of relief coming with the fall, as  
was confidently hoped, the distress has grown  
with the coming of winter, and I not only  
indorse the gentlemen and their proceedings,  
but I appeal to the liberality of the country  
in their behalf."

#### Bohemian Oats.

DECATUR, Ind., Jan. 10.—The Bohemian  
Oats company has brought suit against  
farmers of Wells county, to compel them to  
pay notes given for Bohemian oats at the  
rate of \$10 a bushel. Forty farmers have  
organized to resist the payment of their  
notes, on the ground that the contract was  
not fulfilled. The company agreed to take a  
certain part of the crop at the same price,  
and did not do so. There are thousands of  
dollars of similar notes in this county, but  
the farmers are paying them off quietly,  
knowing they were swindled, but ashamed  
to bruit the matter abroad.

### FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

#### Seventeenth Day.

In the senate a number of memorials were  
presented, among which were some in favor  
of the passage of the interstate commerce  
bill, and others asking legislation to prevent  
the running of railroad trains on Sundays.  
A bill was passed placing Allison S. Keith,  
disabled by exposure at sea, on the retired  
list as an ensign. A bill was reported to in-  
corporate the Martinsburg coal company of  
Nicaragua. A bill was introduced for the  
relief of Capt. Crawford, being making a  
claim against Mexico for the killing of that officer in Janu-  
ary, 1885. The McPherson resolution call-  
ing upon the secretary of the treasury for a  
statement of the indebtedness of the Pacific  
Railroad companies, and the effect of the  
funding bill thereon, was agreed to. A bill  
granting a pension of \$2,000 to the widow of  
Gen. Logan was passed, also a bill increasing  
the pension of the widow of Gen. F. P. Blair.  
Consideration of the interstate commerce  
bill was resumed, Messrs. Platt and Morgan  
speaking. Mr. Cullom gave notice he would  
move for a vote on Tuesday or Wednesday  
next. At 3:55 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house consideration was resumed of  
the bill for the permanent improvement of  
the Erie and Oswego canal. Pending action  
the morning hour expired. The pension ap-  
propriation bill for \$73,347,500 was passed  
without amendment or discussion. The  
naval reorganization bill was taken up and  
debated until 4:55 p. m., when the house ad-  
journed.

#### Eighteenth Day.

In the senate, after the presentation of pe-  
titions, the following bills were passed: To  
settle and adjust the claims of any state for  
expenses incurred by it in defense of the  
United States; to authorize the secretary of  
the treasury to make final adjustment of the  
claims of certain foreign steamship compa-  
nies arising from illegal tonnage duties; for  
the relief of John McNaughton, of Ohio,  
involving the principle of paying the com-  
pensation of a higher grade, while the claim-  
ant held and drew pay of a lower grade in  
the volunteer service; appropriating \$30,000  
for the widow and daughter of A. S. Allen,  
the inventor of the Springfield breechloader;  
providing for a school of instruction at Fort  
Riley, Kan., for cavalry and light artillery.  
A proposed amendment to the interstate  
commerce bill was submitted providing for  
an equitable division of traffic. At 3:30 p.  
m. the senate went into executive session,  
and at 4:30 p. m. adjourned.

In the house, the senate bill was passed  
amending the act for the sale of certain In-  
dian reservations in Nebraska and Kansas  
by providing for the allotment of lands in  
severalty to minors and orphans. Also a  
bill for the erection of a public building at  
Wilmington, N. C. The private calendar  
was taken up and half a dozen bills passed.  
At 4 p. m. a recess was taken until 7, the  
evening session being for the consideration  
of pension bills.

#### Nineteenth Day.

The senate was not in session.  
In the house bills were reported for the  
construction of public buildings in Brooklyn,  
Houston, Texas and Denver, and referred to  
the committee of the whole. The senate bill  
was reported back regarding the tenure of  
office act. In committee of the whole a bill  
appropriating \$500,000 for the erection of a  
public building at Charleston, S. C., and the  
sale of the present postoffice building in that  
city, was taken up, and on a motion to re-  
duce the amount to \$200,000, the morning  
hour expired without action. The bill for  
the consolidation of the bureau of the navy  
department was debated without action.  
The river and harbor bill was reported and  
recommitted. At 4:30 p. m. the house ad-  
journed.

#### Twentieth Day.

In the senate, after the usual morning busi-  
ness of presenting communications and pe-  
titions, resolutions were reported declaring it  
expedient that action be taken by congress  
for the celebration, about April 30, 1887, of  
the centennial of the adoption of the consti-  
tution. A conference was asked on the bill  
for the allotment to Indians of lands in sev-  
eralty. The interstate commerce bill was  
then considered, Messrs. Beck and Cullom  
speaking in its favor. Mr. Stanford followed  
in opposition. At 4:20 p. m. the senate went  
into executive session, and soon afterward  
adjourned.

In the house a senate bill was passed for  
the erection of a public building at Camden,  
N. J., to cost \$100,000. An oath of office  
taken by Congressman Aiken, of the third  
congressional district, was presented by Mr.  
Dibble, who asked that it be received from  
Mr. Aiken, who was unable to take the oath  
in the house, on account of sickness. It was  
referred to the committee on the judiciary  
for a report. Under the call of states a num-  
ber of bills were introduced. A resolution  
was agreed to setting aside Wednesday and  
Thursday next for the anti-polygamy bill and  
other judiciary committee measures. Several  
district bills were passed, and at 4:30 p.  
m. the house adjourned.

#### Twenty-First Day.

In the senate, a bill was reported granting  
right of way through Indian reservations in  
Montana and Dakota to the St. Paul, Minne-  
apolis & Manitoba railroad; also a bill for  
the relief of military telegraph operators;  
also to equalize pensions for total disability.  
Mr. Sherman, by request, introduced a bill  
to reimburse the depositors of the Freed-  
man's fund. A bill was passed for the relief  
of certain settlers in Kansas. Consideration  
of the interstate commerce bill was resumed,  
Messrs. Harris, Coke and Sausbury favoring,  
and McPherson opposing the conference re-  
port. At 4:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house—Senate amendments were  
concurred in to the bill providing for a  
school of instruction for cavalry and light  
artillery. The river and harbor appropria-  
tion bill was reported and referred to the  
committee of the whole. Wednesday, Feb-  
ruary 9, at 3 p. m., was set apart for con-  
sidering resolutions on the death of William T.  
Price, of Wisconsin. A bill was reported  
prohibiting the appointment of congressional  
committees to attend funerals at public ex-  
pense outside the district, and to prohibit  
the draping of public buildings except upon  
authority of the president. A bill ap-  
propriating \$100,000 for a site and \$200,000  
for the erection of a public building at  
Charleston, was passed. Under the call of  
committees the bill for the relief of William  
McGarrahan came up from the committee on  
mines and mining. A point of order that  
this was a private measure was sustained.  
Arguments consumed the morning hour  
without action. A bill creating a depart-  
ment of agriculture and labor was passed,  
232 to 36. The bill to amend the act estab-  
lishing a bureau of animal industry was con-  
sidered until 4:15 p. m., when the house ad-  
journed.

The ninth white man who has crossed Af-  
rica from sea to sea is Lieut. Gleason, who for  
three years has been in the service of the In-  
ternational association.—Boston Budget.

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

#### ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAGHEY, Attorney at Law, office  
over Duhlman's Arcade Store, Erie street,  
Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOLD, Attorneys at Law and  
Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store  
Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law,  
Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. VOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S.  
Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for  
New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public  
Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South  
Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict atten-  
tion to all business entrusted to his care in Stark  
and the adjoining counties.

#### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio.  
Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massi-  
llon, Ohio. \$100,000 Capital, S. Hunt, Pres-  
ident, C. Steese, Cashier.

GERMAN TRUST BANK, Hotel Central  
Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manu-  
facturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made  
in all cities and towns in the United States.  
P. G. ALBRIGT, Cashier.

#### CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer of cigars, whole-  
sale and retail dealer, factory corner Erie and Tremont  
streets.

WILL BLUMENSCHEN, whole and retail  
dealer in cigars, factory a store room  
No. 58 West Main street.

#### DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescrip-  
tion work a specialty. Dealers in station-  
ery, blank books and school supplies. A full  
line of druggists' sundries.

Z. T. BAILEY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines,  
Syrups, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy ar-  
ticles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House,  
Massillon, Ohio.

#### DENTISTS.

E. CHILDRENE, Dentist, over Hamburger &  
Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas adminis-  
tered for painless extraction of teeth.

#### FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Un-  
dertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

#### DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in general Dry  
Goods, notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8  
East Main street.

#### PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUE, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.  
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.  
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Reilly's block, formerly occupied  
by Dr. Barriell. Near corner of Main and Erie  
streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

#### H. C. ROYER, M. D.

Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 10 A. M.  
12 M. to 2 P. M.  
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 109 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

D. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Prac-  
titioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Mas-  
sillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3  
and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.











## Massillon Independent.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1863.)  
 ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL D. WEIRICH.  
 PUBLISHED BY  
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 MASSILLON, OHIO.

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1887.

St. Jackson was not so enthusiastically lauded as usual this year by the Democracy.

Massillon does not appear to go crazy over intellectual exhibitions like wrestling matches.

News thieves and plagiarists are the most numerous of any class, living by means of some one else's work.

John Roach is dead. And the memory of John Roach dead will live when men like Whitney are forgotten, except as a disturbing and disagreeable element in the world.

In several places where natural gas is used, the companies have willingly lighted certain streets or buildings for the right of way. Should gas be found in this city the Council might well act upon this hint. Rights of way are easily granted, and they cannot be taken back so they ought to be always well considered.

Massillon's importance as a wheat market, always great, is steadily growing. The erection of a large new mill will do much to improve it. A mill, in itself, is an addition to a city's industries of no little importance, and it is the means of bringing in a large country trade, the extent of which cannot well be underestimated.

In his paper, *The Standard*, the first issue of which has just appeared, Henry George devotes one entire page to the discussion of the McGlynn matter, and closes it by saying: "American workmen might as well make up their minds that in their fight for the enfranchisement of labor they must meet the opposition of the Catholic hierarchy."

The recent accident near Tiffin has made common the discussion of heating railroad cars with safety to their occupants. There is a good deal of wholesale abuse showered upon railroad companies in general for using stoves, and yet, out of thousands of inventions, no satisfactory substitute has ever been devised, though a fortune awaits the man who does it.

In the news column will be found interviews with many of the leading business men of Massillon, for the most part being forecasts of 1887. Locally considered, their words are very pleasing, showing that this community is comparatively upon a much higher plane of prosperity than the average Ohio town. But gratifying as it is to hear of the new enterprises so well under way, it is still more so to note the undercurrent, not of local, but of national commercial health, which makes these Massillon projects possible. Everything indicates that this is to be a good year, not for speculators, but for all men actively engaged in satisfying the demand and the supply.

The value of that frequent American production, the petition, is aptly illustrated by the story of one recently circulated in Massillon. It bore upon a subject of importance, and was started by a gentleman fully conversant with the matter. Then it was sent the rounds of the business men, and, it is almost needless to say, was promptly signed and returned. One curious gentleman went to one of these petitioners, and remarking that his name was among the subscribers asked him what it was all about. For the life of him he could not tell. Still curious the inquirer pursued the matter, but found not one who had any idea of what he had done. This reminds one of the Albany man, who secured the endorsement of half the people of the town upon a paper in which it was resolved to hang the leading clergyman of the city.

The certainty of the erection of another large and well equipped flour mill in Massillon is a matter for much congratulation in this city on many

accounts. As an addition to the manufacturing interests it will be welcome, and the fact that it will be brought here, not to secure a bonus, but only on account of the advantages of the city, will tickle our vanity. But the real value of this acquisition comes from the knowledge that another great slice of Stark county's big wheat crop will find a market here, that more farmers will come here, get their money here and spend it here. Massillon is the natural and recognized market for this section of the State, and it is pleasant to notice that in addition to its being a market, it is also becoming a flour manufacturing center. In view of the importance of this growing local interest, the grocer who would sell a sack of foreign made flour for the sake of a few cents difference in price, ought to hang his head in shame, and reflect upon the fate of the man who cut off his nose to spite his face.

## PLEASANT PROSPECTS

What the Manufacturers of Massillon Have to Say

Concerning the Business Outlook for this Year.

A Continued Story Whose Chapters are all Alike in that they Predict Prosperity, Mills, Business Blocks and Dwellings to be Erected, Mines to be Opened, Quarries Enlarged, Capacities Increased, and Pay Rolls Lengthened.

A series of interviews are published below, in which the manufacturers, miners and other business men of this city express their views concerning the business prospects for 1887, in a general way, but more particularly from a local or personal standpoint. It is not pretended that the work is complete, nor does it give a stranger an adequate idea of the business interests of this city. However, a sufficient number of men are reported to show what the general tendency is in this city, and the result is most gratifying. No exaggeration has been permitted, and so far as it goes it is a sober and reliable review. On the strength of what has been learned it may be predicted that the movements in real estate will be greater in number than in three years, and as much, and probably more, building will be done than last year. The cigar trade presents no very marked signs of improvement. Manufacturing in all its branches will be upon a heavier scale than last year, and the same can be said of coal mining and quarrying. Merchants have reason to expect better trade than they have had for three years.

Mr. J. W. McLymonds, of Russell & Company, remarked that the prospects were tip-top, and very much better than last year. The winter wheat, from reports thus far received, is in excellent shape, and there is reason to believe that the coming year will be as good as any this firm has ever experienced. The heavy demand for stationary engines is expected to continue. There will be quite a good many additions to the plant, and some changes will be made in the buildings.

Mr. S. R. Wells, of Wetherald & Wells, manufacturers of window glass: "The prospects for 1887 are decidedly better than they were a year ago. Last year was very fair, but 1887 promises to be even better. The prices are stronger and the demand livelier." This firm had much to contend with last summer, as their entire plant was destroyed by fire and rebuilt immediately.

Mr. David Reed, of the Hollow-ware Glass Works, said that it was too early to expect many spring orders, as they did not usually come in until February, but that they had received quite a number and had old orders to fill. The glass houses work ten months only in a year, and this firm is pretty sure that it will run steadily. Everything connected with the trade looks brighter and better. This company will soon erect a clay grinding room, and will manufacture its own pots. This will give employment to more hands, and will be a new industry in Massillon. Seventy-two hands are now employed.

Mr. F. H. Snyder, of Hess, Snyder & Company, machinists and manufacturers, looks for a more satisfactory year than either 1885 or 1886. At the present time firms handling their goods are taking stock and orders are rather light. This house expects an unusually heavy demand for pumps, and has recently perfected a wind mill which promises to have a large sale. Sixty-five hands are now employed. This number will be increased shortly.

Mr. F. A. Brown, of M. A. Brown & Son, lumber dealers and cigar box and fence manufacturers, looks for a better year than last. He says that the country trade, on account of light crops, has been very light, but that last summer's yield has encouraged the farmers, who will build a good deal next summer. Last year's city trade was all that could be desired, and the indications are that there will be much more building done this year. That a very large flouring mill will be erected in the spring is about a certainty, and this will bring in much more trade and be quite an industry in

itself. The cigar box trade is about as it has been, rather light, with no present prospects of anything better. Fourteen hands are employed by this establishment.

Mr. H. H. Everhard, of the Massillon Stone Company, says that business was very good last year, and thinks that the volume of trade will be much greater this year. Seventy-five hands are employed.

Mr. John Silk, of the Massillon Paper Company, reports the outlook encouraging, and that while prices are too low there is a prospect of an advance. There are but two or three mills in the West in which light straw, or bakers' paper is manufactured. The Massillon mill runs steadily night and day last year, and will do so this year. In 1886 twenty-five hundred tons of straw were used. The works are being enlarged and improved right along, and these gradual changes will continue. Forty odd workmen are employed.

Mr. H. A. Williams, of the Massillon Bridge Company, anticipates a splendid year if the price of iron is not run up to an unreasonable figure. His company has contracts which will keep them busy until the first of April. Bridge contracts are not often let before that time, and consequently the business for 1887 does not really commence until then. They run steadily last year, except when unable to secure iron, and expect to run full time this year. The company anticipates building an eye bar plant this spring, heretofore having purchased eye bars ready made. It will be a big addition to the shops, and will give employment to twenty additional hands when run to its full capacity. There are now about seventy-five men on the pay rolls.

Mr. F. H. Killinger, of Killinger & Co., stove manufacturers: "If iron is not boomed to such a figure as to demoralize the market, and there is danger of that, business in 1887 will be much better than that of 1886. We ran the latter seven months of last year, and expect to run steadily for twelve months this year. We employ twenty hands."

Hon. Anthony Howells, of the Howells' Coal Company, considers the present outlook for 1887 as indicative of prosperity. The prices for coal will be about as now, but the demand promises to be better. The miners of this valley worked only about eight months last year, but will work steadily during 1887. In regard to any extension of the coal fields about Massillon, Mr. Howells said "there will be at least two new openings within the next twelve months."

Mr. Peter Sailer, proprietor of the Continental Cigar Factory, states that he is doing a good solid business, which is growing steadily, and will continue to increase and prosper during this year. Mr. Sailer thinks a bankrupt law to protect honest business men ought to be framed. His establishment ran all of last year, with a somewhat small force, and will run during 1887. He has now one hundred hands, and will add to that number. In 1884 he had two hundred and forty-two on the pay roll, but business was then much better. In 1886, he manufactured 3,015,000 cigars, and sold every one without the aid of a single travelling man. He says that, were he willing to put men on the road, and sell promiscuously, he could employ four hundred hands in a short time, but he prefers to take a surer method.

Mr. James H. McLain, of the Rock Hill Coal Company, Massillon Brick Works, Canton Schuyler Electric Light Company, Massillon Tannery, and Tippecanoe Stone Company, sat in his cosy office and talked very cheerfully of the prospects for this year. At the Rock Hill mines a new side track will be built, so that four hundred tons of coal, instead of one hundred and fifty, as now can be taken out daily. The Canton Electric Light plant is working very satisfactorily, and the business is growing. At the Tippecanoe quarries, there is more to do than can be done. A new boiler, and another set of saws will soon be added. The trade in paving stone is particularly lively. Enough stone is already contracted for, for use in Massillon alone, to make fifteen hundred feet, or over a quarter of a mile of pavement. The tannery will run about as it has been running. The brick works have recently been greatly enlarged, two thousand feet of flagging alone having been used in the new kilns. Pressed brick will soon be manufactured. Contracts have already been made for seven hundred thousand brick. One hundred and fifty thousand will be used in the new Pocock mill. Of course, more will be needed, but this is the first order. C. L. McClain & Co. want four hundred thousand for their new business block on Exchange street. Mr. McLain, himself, will use one hundred and twenty-five thousand in a two story business block, soon to be erected on the corner of Canal and Tremont street, where a blacksmith shop now stands. There are other orders, which indicate that there will be a great deal of building.

Mr. J. P. Burton, president of the Ridgway Burton Company, Fox Lake Coal Company, and the Penn. Iron and Coal Company, has been operating coal mines in Massillon and producing pig iron from Black Band ore these last twenty-seven years. He feels confident of a good demand for all kinds of iron throughout the year 1887, at better prices than in 1886. These companies have six coal mines, all worked full time through December, and they mined and

# ANOTHER GREAT CUT

In prices to close out Watkins' stock of

## Dry Goods, Cloaks, Boots and Shoes.

THE ENTIRE STOCK, COMPRISING

### THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH

Of desirable goods, must be sold regardless of cost to quit business.

The sale will commence Saturday, January 15th, and continue until everything is sold.

Attend this sale if you want to save money.

**A. L. WATKINS & CO.,**  
 No. 20 East Main St., Massillon, O.

shipped twenty seven thousand four hundred tons of coal in that month. They paid out for wages at coal mines, ore mines, lime stone and iron furnace, \$41,000 for Dec. 1886, the pay rolls at that time showing that there were nine hundred and thirty-four men employed. The mines operated are the two at Fox Lake with a capacity to put out four hundred tons each, daily. Lawrence mine No. 2—capacity for daily output, three hundred and fifty tons. Hen Brook, capacity for daily output, four hundred tons. Willow Spring, capacity two hundred tons. Pioneer mine, capacity, two hundred tons. The Penn. Iron & Coal Company produces twenty thousand tons of Black Band pig iron annually and uses for fuel about fifteen thousand tons of Massillon coal annually, and twenty thousand tons of Connellsville coke. In 1887 these companies intend to produce and ship from two hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred and eighty thousand tons of coal. Mr. Burton believes that there will be a better demand for Massillon coal in 1887 than through 1886, and he hopes there will be rather better prices secured for Massillon coal for lake trade and shipments over the lakes through the summer months, as the prices in 1886 for lake trade were lower than ever known in any previous year, chiefly brought about through the very low prices at which coal mined in western Pennsylvania, was offered at Cleveland for lake trade. This competition at Cleveland, with such low prices for what is called Pittsburg coal will probably be partially cured by the Inter-State Commerce bill now before Congress, if it passes; as the coal from the Pennsylvania mines there, is carried to Cleveland over one hundred and fifty miles at about the same price per ton as was paid for transporting Massillon coal about seventy miles.

Mr. F. P. Drake, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, glanced over his book and said that the receipts for December, 1886, were sixty dollars in excess of the receipts of December, 1885. Trade is rapidly growing, and has been since last April. This is always the dull season of the year. In 1876 almost the entire business of the company was done over one Pittsburg wire, and some little over one Cleveland wire. There are now three wires to Pittsburg, one to Cleveland, and one to Toledo, all exclusively used by the Western Union.

Mr. James R. Dunn, real estate dealer and administrator of the Kent Jarvis estate, thinks that movements in home-land property will be decidedly livelier, because they could not be slower than in 1886. People are now getting money ahead, and have pretty much paid up the debts contracted in the late dull years. There is a prospect that many dwellings, especially of the cheaper class, will be built in the spring. He may build a few himself. Prices last year were so low that men preferred to hold than to sell. The Massillon real estate market has always been conservative and stable.

Mr. Joseph Corns, of Joseph Corns & Son, proprietors of the Massillon rolling mills, says that 1887 can be a very good year, and will be, if the iron manufacturers themselves do not overstep themselves by running up the prices higher than they now are. In that case, our ports will be opened to foreign iron and steel, and the bottom will fall out of business in America. The Massillon rolling mills have been running steadily day and night, for years, only stopping for repairs and other unavoidable circumstances. Changes will be made this year, but they will be in the way of improving the machinery, and the product will not be increased. Mr. Corns regards this as the great failure of our manufacturers, to produce as much as possible, although there is an over production. One hundred and twenty-five men are employed at this firm's works. Mr. William Welker, of the Massillon Pottery, thinks some of going into the manufacture of sewer pipe, as he has recently struck a fourteen foot bed of remarkably fine clay a short distance from his pottery, especially suited for tiling and fire brick. Business is very good, and his pottery has run continuously since 1885. He has plenty of orders, but looks

for even heavier business than in the year past. Twelve persons are given employment, and the number will be increased.

The Hon. J. G. Warwick, representing the Sippo Valley Mills and extensive mining interests, remarked emphatically that the prospects were "first class" for a better year. The Sippo Mills, the largest in Stark county, only ran the latter half of 1886, but will undoubtedly run steadily during 1887.

Mr. J. F. Pocock, of the Massillon City and Elm Run Coal Companies, and the proprietor of the Navarre flour mills, says that no new mines will be opened by his company this summer, as such a course is unnecessary. The extensive Navarre flour mills will soon be a thing of the past as Mr. Pocock says that he will move them to Massillon the first thing next spring. The capacity of the Navarre mills is one hundred and seventy-five barrels per day. The establishment is provided with the best modern roller process machinery which was recently put in, and it gives employment now to about fifteen hands. The plant will be enlarged and, as operated in Massillon, will be capable of manufacturing two hundred barrels a day. Mr. Pocock has a location under consideration, but is not yet ready to state where it is. The building will be of brick, as nearly fire proof as it is possible to be. It will be 72x32, and will consist of a basement, three full stories and a half. Sidetracks from all the railroads will be built to it, and every endeavor will be made to make it complete in every detail as possible. From other sources the information has been gathered that the mill will represent an investment of considerably over fifty thousand dollars. The reasons for the removal are Massillon's fast increasing importance as a wheat market, and a desire to secure better shipping facilities.

Mr. Clement Russell, of the Sippo Coal Company, does not see any thing at all flattering in the prospects for the coal business in 1887, with natural gas reducing the consumption every month. There is an over production of coal now, at any rate. The outlook for general business he considers good, but in his own trade he can see nothing to justify the opening of any new mines.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mrs. G. E. STAMMOS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." Mrs. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

## Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." J. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

## JOHN PAUL & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

## Stone & Coal.

Office in McLain's Building, cor. Main and Erie streets.

## Yard on Tremont Street.

Opposite Kitchen's Mill.

## FLAGGING

and all kinds of Sawed Stone on hand and yard.

**\$20.00**

Buys a Cheviot Suit, blue or black, fast colors.

**\$20.00**

Buys a good Chinchilla Overcoat at

**J. C. LOWE'S**  
 Second Floor,  
**OPERA BLOCK.**

## HARDWARE!

**S. A. Conrad & Co.**

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,  
 dealers in Foreign and Domestic

## HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,

SADDLERY,

CUTLERY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

## Real Estate!

**James R. Dunn,**

—Administrator of the—

**Estate of Kent Jarvis,**

—AND—

**Dealer in Real Estate.**

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

**Fine Business Property,**

**Well Located Residence Property,**

**And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.**

All for sale on the most reasonable terms

**Will Build Houses**

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

## R. A. PINN,

—AND—

**Real Estate Dealer**

—AND—

**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**

No. 24 East Main Street,

MASSILLON, OHIO

—

Home and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.

Good farm, 165 acres, well improved, on Canton road.

Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.

The Newtetter house on South East street.

A large lot fronting on West Main street.

Kent Jarvis' Second Addition, below Russell & Co.'s house.

W. 1/2 of lots No. 32, 33 and 34 on Chester street.

Lot No. 6 on Erie street.

W. 1/2 of lots No. 25, 26 and 27 Edwif street.

Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwif street.

W. 1/2 of lots No. 47 and 48 Dwight street.

One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

Closing out our entire stock to quit business.

**A. L. WATKINS & Co.**



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

## Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Sebastian Schreiner had his leg broken last week at the mines of the West Side Coal Company.

The degree staff of Sippo Lodge will work in the initiatory in their new hall on Monday evening.

Six saloons in Massillon have thus far concluded to retire from business on account of the Dow law.

Mrs. George Wolf, of New Berlin, this county gave birth to four children this week, all of whom have since died.

The new water pipes have been filled with water, and no leaks have been discovered. The formal test will soon take place.

Mr. David Reed being absent from the city, the result of his correspondence with natural gas drillers cannot be learned.

The residence of Mr. F. H. Snyder, the electric light station and the waterworks pumping station have been connected with the telephone exchange.

Mr. James B. Estep, who one time resided in the house now occupied by Mr. W. H. Justus, died in Columbus on Thursday last, at the age of seventy-one years.

The Canton Democrat says: The Battalion Band took a sleigh ride to Massillon Monday night, and were entertained by Mr. M. Ertie, the well known musician of that city.

Billy Davis has not been shot in Iowa, though there are rumors afloat that he has. Billy is alive and enjoying that state of health which seems to be the especial gift of such valuable citizens as himself.

The Episcopal diocesan society meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Peter Everhard, on the Plains, Friday night. Bob sleds with accommodations for all will leave the Episcopal rectory at half past six.

The meetings at the Christian Church continue with a good degree of interest. On Sunday the themes discussed will be as follows: Morning—"Good Works in Christianity." Evening—"Vantage Ground of the Believer."

On Saturday John Fritz, while crossing the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad track in a sled, near Zoar, was struck by a passenger train. He was severely injured about the head and face, and is being attended by Dr. Ridenour, of this city.

Prof. Guillet is about to organize a class in Elyria. It is rare that such small places as Elyria have an opportunity to secure the services of such talented men, and it will be strange if the people there do not embrace their present opportunity.

There will be Evangelistic meetings in the Presbyterian chapel this week and next at seven o'clock in the evening. All persons interested in their own salvation, or in the spiritual welfare of the city, are cordially invited to attend and assist in the good work.

The following officers were installed by Perry Lodge at their meeting last Thursday evening: Victor Burnett, C. C.; L. H. Strobel, V. C.; John Grossweiler, Prelate; Z. T. Baltzly, M. of E.; Henry Lantz, M. of F.; J. W. Cameron, M. of A.; J. R. Hunter, L. G. and T. Getz, O. G.

The Wooster Republican says: The price of Massillon coal in Wooster has advanced to \$3.40 per ton. The same coal sells for \$3.75 in Mansfield, and \$4 at Cleveland, Bellefontaine, &c. Wooster can still console herself as being one of the cheapest coal towns in the State.

On the third page will be found the remarks made by the Hon. L. C. Cole upon "the ladies" at Orrville's St. Jackson day banquet. It is upon such congenial subjects as these that Mr. Cole is seen at his best, and the readers of a Republican newspaper may read them with confidence.

Street Commissioner Louis Limbach is doing something he ought to have thought of sooner, and that is, notifying everybody to cease dumping ashes upon the streets. There is a city ordinance prohibiting this, and Mr. Limbach should have a credit mark for at last making an effort to enforce it.

Chief Consul Dunn and Secretary-treasurer Atwater, of the Ohio Division, L. A. W., attended the meeting of the board of officers in Mansfield on Wednesday. The Mansfield hosts treated their guests royally, and as the division will meet in Mansfield next summer its eight hundred members will have an opportunity to learn how unbounded the hospitality of that town is.

Poor old Peter Hollender! Persecuted by his termagant wife, followed by the police, worried by debt, is it any wonder that he carried on long soliloquies with himself and drowned trouble in the flowing bowl? But "Peedy" will never soliloquize again, his wife will never beat him more. On Wednesday night the poor old man was called, and "Peedy Loserfight" sleeps with his fathers.

Tom Mellon and some Canton man, between whom there has been a grudge of long standing, had a quarrel on Jarvis street on Wednesday night, about midnight. In the heat of the argument the Canton man drew a revolver and fired it twice. The butt end was then used upon Mellon with considerable effect. Mellon refuses to disclose the name of his assailant and no arrests have been made.

The Massillon City Coal Company are making an entrance to their coal in Goshen hill on the southwest side, and as soon as the weather will permit, will construct another bridge across the river at the mouth of Goshen Run, and run a railroad track from the C. L. & W. Ry. up to the new mine. This will give them enlarged facilities for taking out coal, and doubtless result in building up a mining village in the valley the coming summer.—New Philadelphia Advocate.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Martin, two depraved people, who act as real estate agents for prostitutes, fell into the clutches of the law this week. At the present time they own four dwellings which are houses of ill fame. They were arrested for renting property for such purposes. He pleaded guilty, and the charge against the woman was withdrawn. He paid his fine of fifty dollars and promised to have all his tenants leave. Should they remain, the assistance of the police will again be asked and used.

## PERSONALITIES.

## The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Eva Shafer left yesterday for an extended visit with relatives in Detroit, Mich.

Mr. M. M. Southworth will leave the Hotel Conrad in February in order to prepare to take charge of the Charity School in April.

Prof. Peacock's dancing class, which meets every Wednesday, is progressing rapidly and his pupils take more interest in the work each week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Horner, of Clarksville, Pa., now on their wedding tour, spent the early part of the week with Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Lieghley.

Mr. Reese Guello and Miss Rebecca Mitchell were married on Wednesday, the 12th inst., by Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace, at his office, No. 46 South Erie street in this city.

Invitations from Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bucher are out for the marriage of their daughter, Anna Laura, to Dr. Silas B. Post, Wednesday evening, January 19, at 8 o'clock, at the family residence, on the corner of Hill and Plum streets.

The spacious auditorium of the St. Clement's Catholic church was well filled on Thursday morning to witness the marriage of Mr. Jas. McCarty, of Massillon, to Miss Tillie Hug, of this place. The beautiful Catholic ceremony was performed by the pastor in charge, the Rev. F. Metternich, after which the wedding party were driven to the home of the bride's parents, and fared on a sumptuous dinner.—Newcomer Independent.

## A SHORT SESSION.

## The City Council is Wise, and Confirms all the Mayor's Appointments for the Police Force.

All members of the City Council except Messrs. Huber and Volkmar were present Wednesday night.

Street Commissioner's reports for the weeks ending December 4, 11, 18 and 25, and for January 1 and 8, amounting to \$107.51, were referred.

The Mayor's quarterly report, showing the amount of fines collected to be \$25.00, and the amount of licenses from the opera house \$54.00, was accepted.

The Marshal's quarterly report, showing that forty-eight persons had been imprisoned, and that the cost of their subsistence was \$32.50, was also accepted.

The City Solicitor gave his decision as to the rights of the Council in tapping the Main street sewer, built by an assessment upon abutting property owners. He considered that the Council had a perfect right to connect it with other public sewers.

A petition of the City Solicitor praying for an increase of salary, was laid on the table.

An ordinance establishing a grade on Guy street was read the second time.

The Mayor announced the appointment of the present policemen, G. Maier, T. Hagan, M. Elsass, and J. Pepper, for another year, and without any discussion the appointments were confirmed.

## BILLS PAID.

R. G. Willison	\$ 75 00
J. F. Prange	125 00
J. R. White	75 75
A. Wendling	200 00
T. Hagan	50 00
G. Maier	50 00
M. Elsass	50 00
J. Pepper	50 00
G. M. Richardson	45 00
R. Bantz	40 00
John Wadler's estate	10 00
Joseph Coleman	50 00
A. Wendling, subsistence	\$2 50
Costs, Paul case	12 00
F. W. Albright	4 00
John Wiseman	2 50
W. Castleman	12 12
L. Royer & Son	11 25
M. A. Brown & Son	25 37

Bills of L. Zellers and L. Limbach were accepted and will be paid April 1. Adjourned for two weeks.

## RAILROAD MATTERS.

The C. L. & W. railroad company will build a substantial new freight depot on the site of the present old trap next spring.

There is a rumor afloat that an early day will see the extension of the Wheeling & Lake Erie from its present eastern terminus to Wheeling.

Within thirty days all the advertising matter posted in the stations on all the Pennsylvania lines will be removed and destroyed. This action is in the line of reform. It is necessary for the sake of neatness. It is possible, because newspapers make the best known advertising medium.

## HE EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

## One of the People Tells Why He Does Not Want to See a Library Established Now.

Mr. Editor:—As I anticipated when I penned my former article to your paper, it has waked up some correspondents, who rushed to the defence of the proposed library. As there are two of them both running in that old popular groove, I will address my reply to them jointly. Your first correspondent, after recovering from the terrible shock he has sustained, proceeds to tell your readers that he has the honor of being one of the common people, which is no doubt very important in connection with this question. I understand the term common people to embrace the whole community, and not a class or a part, as he labors to make us believe. After giving us to understand that the soil of Africa is fertile and that its people I suppose he means the common people) are not troubled with public libraries or free public schools, he proceeds to discuss the question of education and arrives the conclusion that even at this late day there are some who are unwilling to give their children schooling for fear of the bad effect it may have on them. Now let me say right here, while on the subject of education, that the thought that prompted my former article was that much more good would result from the money to be expended if applied to proper education of the rising generation. We have the Charity School founded by that noble woman Mrs. Rotch whose name I never hear mentioned without reverence, established to educate and train children in the habits of industry, fitting them for usefulness in after life. This noble institution is now, after nearly forty years, in a state of suspense for want of a small pittance of funds for its continuance. The twenty-five thousand dollars proposed to be raised for this public free library would endow that noble school to the extent of its full capacity for usefulness. No voice comes from the advocates of this library scheme in favor of raising twenty-five thousand dollars or any other sum to continue its usefulness, although some of its promoters are among the directory of that noble institution. I appeal to the common sense of every Massillonian whether the sum proposed for a library would not be far more usefully expended in putting that school on a healthy foundation than expending it for a free public library. It would not be necessary to admit, as your correspondent does, that the growth or radical improvement would be so meager that it would require microscopic observation to detect it. Your correspondent asks to be kindly informed at what period the usefulness of the library ceased, but he has saved me the trouble of answering, as he has answered the question himself. He says "But the printing press was invented." Yes, the printing press was invented, and its fruits are just what I claimed in my former article, cheap publications of all kinds: not confined to "yellow covered stuff" or the publication of sensational news, as your correspondent would have us believe.

Your correspondent, after expounding the meaning of the word science, for which we are greatly obliged, as we have no Webster on hand, in conclusion cites the excellency of our schools, the educational character of our work shops, etc., and closes by talking of serfs, vassals and millionaires, which has little to do with the question at issue. As your correspondent seems to have some doubt as to my position on the subject of education I will set that matter at rest. I am in favor of the best system of education that can be devised by man; I am in favor of compulsory education, strictly enforced; I am in favor of free school books, furnished at public expense; I am in favor of raising twenty-five thousand dollars by the citizens of Massillon to put the Charity School on a healthy foundation, that we may derive the full benefits of its usefulness; I am in favor of establishing an industrial school where the various branches of mechanism are taught in connection with the common branches of education; I would raise the standard of education to the highest possible point; after this, if found necessary, establish a library, not before.

THE SAME ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

## MASSILLON AMUSEMENTS.

Walter S. Sanford and company will appear in "Under the Lash," two nights next week.

Walter S. Baldwin and company will present standard dramas in this city the week of February 7.

It is rare indeed that this city has an opportunity to witness such operative performances as will be given by the McCaull Opera Company on January 29.

As Prof. Willie has proved himself to be a thorough athlete, a good time may be expected next Saturday night, at the Walhonding rink, when Prof. Willie and Rollin Courtney, of this city, will wrestle in mixed styles.

The rapidity with which seats are being sold for the McCaull Opera Company's performance on January 29, is astonishing. The lower boxes and many of the most desirable seats have already been taken. The advertisement in another column states the dates upon which the diagram can be seen in surrounding towns and when the regular sale of tickets will begin.

It was a very small crowd which gathered to see Will Willie wrestle with Jack Keefe Tuesday night, at the Walhonding rink. Willie was to have thirty minutes in which to throw Keefe three times, Keefe to act only on the defensive. Willie threw Keefe twice in seventeen minutes, and then Keefe,

contrary to the general expectation, threw Willie in five minutes, winning the match. There is some talk of another match.

## Do not Coast on North Street.

Massillon has been having ideal winter weather for a few weeks, and with her excellent streets, fast horses, and high hills, has managed to extract about as much fun out of it as any community. From time immemorial, North street, with all its dangers from cross streets and "bouncers", has presented great temptations to the youthful as a place to coast, and the accidents, serious or ridiculous, which every winter have happened, have only whetted the appetite of the coasters to slide there more. On Saturday last the half mile course was smoother than ever, and the crowd greater. Of course, there was the usual grist of accidents. One little boy had the calf of his leg torn from the bone, a sled load of girls ran into a coal wagon, resulting in bruised arms, legs and heads, and one dislocated shoulder. There were ten casualties of a serious nature on that day, enough, one would think, not to require the efforts of the police to keep it clear. There are so many hills in Massillon to choose from, which are both steep and safe, that North street ought to be abandoned.

## Death of Mrs. Albright.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stahl Albright, the wife of Mr. P. G. Albright, died at their residence on East Tremont street, on Sunday last, at 11 o'clock, after an illness of several weeks. The funeral, which was attended by a very large number of friends, took place from St. John's Evangelical Church on Tuesday afternoon.

For several weeks the changes in Mrs. Albright's condition had been anxiously noted, and until about ten days ago her recovery was doubted. Then there seemed to be a change for the better, but it was only temporary, and the end came quickly. Death resulted from typhoid fever. Mr. and Mrs. Albright have lived together in Massillon for many years, and had surrounded themselves with many friends, who deeply regret her loss and feel great sympathy for the husband.

## A House of Ill Fame.

"Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," as it is called, was raided last Monday night by the police, and Charles Wilson, the landlord, Mollie Calahan, and Mrs. Maude Estelle and her little daughter were arrested. The place is next door to the "Red Front," and under the name of a variety theater or concert saloon attracts large crowds. The man pleaded guilty and was fined ten dollars and costs, the sum being fourteen dollars and sixty cents. The little girl was dismissed, as her mother stated that she was quietly living with her. The two other women paid costs amounting in each case to four dollars and sixty cents.

## Lessons in German.

Prof. B. Steinthal, for the last four years teacher of German in the public schools of Fremont, has come to this city to give lessons in German, either in classes or in families. Mr. Steinthal was one of the first, if not the first, to introduce the "natural method," the only common sense method to learn a living language. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please call at 145 E. Main street, (Col. Webb's) and learn the particulars.

## Catarrh

Is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh in even its most severe forms. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## OPERA HOUSE

## 3 Nights Only!

The Powerful Four Act Melo-drama

## Under the Lash,

Introducing the talented young artist

## WALTER S. SANFORD.

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday

Evenings,

Jan. 17, 18 & 19.

Monday & Tuesday Evenings,

"Under the Lash."

Wednesday Evening,

"Falsely Accused."

See bills of the day. Admission Popular

Prices.

General Admission, 25 Cents. Reserved

Seats at Skinner's Book Store,

35 Cents.

# COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER, HAS THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Watches, jewelry, clocks, silverware, knives, forks, spoons, musical instruments, strings of all kinds, optical goods, gold pens, etc. Spectacles accurately fitted. Agent for King's celebrated spectacles.

Repairing in all Branches of the Trade. All Work Warranted.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

## JUST RECEIVED!

An invoice of the best patent medicines:

Hood's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Hostetter's Bitters, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, Salvation Oil, Hamburg Drops, (Hamburger Tropfen), Hamburg Tea, (Hamburger Brustthee), St. Jacob's Oil, (St. Jakob's Oel), Wizard Oil, etc., etc., etc.

Also an invoice of Cassin & Co.'s celebrated

Bitter Bush and Tar Cordial.

For which I have secured the sole agency for Massillon and surrounding towns.

Bitter Bush is unsurpassed as a cure for all cases of indigestion, loss of appetite and disorders of the liver. A trial of one bottle will convince the most skeptical of its real merits.

Schweeter's Furniture Polish is well worth a trial. Sample free.

Schweeter's Mani-Ointment, a preparation for the face and hands, giving the face a bright and fresh appearance, softening and whitening the hands—excellent for cold-sores, chapped hands. Contains no poisonous substance. Prepared only by M. A. Schweeters, at

## THE RIALTO,

(Next door to Water-works Office),

Massillon, Ohio.

## McCaull Opera Co.

## SPECIAL ADVANCE SALE

Of seats will continue until Jan.

15th, at

J. V. R. SKINNER'S

Diagram will then be sent to the surrounding towns. Balance of seats will be on sale

Monday Jan. 24th.

## SECURE GOOD SEATS NOW.

This is the Greatest Theatrical enterprise ever attempted in Massillon, and should be heartily supported.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The office now occupied by Dr. J. W. Hisey on South Erie street. For particulars enquire of G. L. Albright. Also, a good house on North street, now occupied by G. L. Albright. 3042

## NOTICE.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Frank Kohl. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance. J. O. G. GARRETT, Assignee. 3042

January 1, 1887.

J. V. R. SKINNER,

Blank Books and

Office Stationery.

Blank Books of every description made to order at lowest prices. Special

ruulings and binding made

with utmost accuracy

BOOK BINDING.

Magazines and subscription books bound

in the most substantial form

at lowest prices.

J. V. R. SKINNER.

A. L. Watkins & Co. have decided to quit the dry goods business and have made some extraordinary low prices.

W. H. McCALL & CO.,

## DRUGGISTS.

DEALERS IN

Blank Books,

Stationery,

Perfumery,

Toilet Soaps,

AND A COMPLETE LINE OF

Druggists'

Sundries.

No. 9 South Erie St.

Now Ready!

Holiday Goods.

An invitation is extended to

the public to call at the

OPERA HOUSE

Drug and Book Store,

and inspect our immense line of

Holiday Goods,

at prices lower than ever.

Z. T. BALTZLY.

DR. F. Z. GROFF.



Veterinary Surgeon,

Office and Infirmary near Sippo Station,

3 1/2 miles west of Massillon.

Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon Telephone Exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times, with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, Ohio.







see—the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Confederate Army of the Tennessee at Murfreesboro, twenty-eight miles distant. There the two equally matched giants lay confronting each other, and suddenly making ready for the mighty struggle which was to decide the possession of a territory equaling a kingdom in extent.

In the year which had elapsed since the affair at Wildcat Harry Glen's regiment had not participated in a single general engagement. It had scouted and raided; it had reconnoitered and guarded; it had chased guerrillas through the winter's rain and mud for days and nights together; it had followed John Morgan's dashing troopers along limestone turpicks that glowed like brick kilns under the July sun until three-fourths of the regiment had dropped by the roadside in sheer exhaustion; it had marched over the mountains to Cumberland Gap, and back over the mountains to Lexington, across Kentucky and Tennessee to Huntsville, Ala., back across those states to the Ohio river, and again back across Kentucky to Nashville, beside side marches as numerous as the branches on a tree; 50 per cent. of its number had fallen victims to sickness and hardship, and 10 per cent. more had been shot, here and there, a man or two at a time, on the picket or skirmish line, at fords or stockades guarding railroad bridges. But while other regiments which had suffered nothing like it had painted on their banners "Mill Springs," "Shiloh," and "Perryville," its colors had yet to receive their maiden inscription. This was the hard luck of many of the regiments in the left wing of Buell's army in 1862.

Kent Edwards, whose promotion to the rank of sergeant and reduction for some escapade had been a usual monthly occurrence during the year, was fond of saying that the regiment was not sent to the field to gain martial glory, but to train as book agents to sell histories of the struggle, "When This Cruel War is Over." Whereupon Abe Bolton would improve the occasion to invoke a heated future for every person in authority, from the president down to the fifth corporal.

But for all this the 400 hardy boys who still remained to answer roll call out of the 1,100 that had crossed the Ohio river in September, 1861, were as fine a body of fighting men as ever followed a flag, and there was no better soldier among them than Harry Glen. Every day had been a growth in him, and every trial had knit his spirit into finer texture. For awhile he had made it a matter of conscience to take an active part in everything that his comrades were called upon to do. Soon this became a matter of pleasure, for the satisfaction of successfully leading them through difficulties and dangers more than compensated for the effort. But while he had vindicated himself in their estimation, he yet lacked that which the ordeal of a battle would give him at home, and more than all, in Rachel's eyes. He heard nothing from her, but he consoled himself with the hope that the same means by which she had been so promptly informed of his misdeed would convey to her an intimation of how well he was deserving her. When he gained his laurels he would himself lay them at her feet. Until then he could only hope and strive, disciplining all the while the love for her that daily grew stronger in his heart.

(To be continued.)

#### The Laws of Heredity.

Carefully prepared, beautifully illustrated, and expensive books and periodicals are published in great number to teach the breeder how to turn to account the forces of heredity; but little or nothing is said or done to teach the world how to apply the same great forces to the elevation of humanity, physically, intellectually and morally. Many are the physical, mental and moral weaknesses and diseases resulting from or perpetuated by ignorance or disregard of the laws of hereditary influence. It is greatly to the honor of this age that man studies more thoroughly the breeding and character of the animals he purposes coupling than he does those of the persons whom the unguided fancy of his children lead them to wed. Breeders so manage their stock as to avoid reproducing defects, and to secure desirable "points." They assert that the skillful breeder can, in a few generations, develop almost any desired type of animal. Shall principles so long and successfully applied to the improvement of the lower animals remain unused for the development of their masters? Shall not at least as much be done for the improvement of mankind by the study, development, and application of the laws of heredity to that purpose as has been done by their aid for the improvement of the beasts of the field? Is man less worth the effort than the brute?—E. W. Perry in "The Current."

#### The Growler on a Steamer.

And the growler, he who was born growling, will die growling and pass through the dim veils of eternity still growling, the sharp pencil impaled him on its tip, and here he is! He expects his dinner to be served on Sevres china on shipboard, because he eats off common delf at home. He expects it well cooked on the Duluth because his poor, tired wife serves beans and round steak for him at home. He likes neither fish, flesh nor fowl here, but is content with tripe and onions at home. Ah, we know them afar off these growlers. The king away from his palace is not so hard to please as the peasant out of his kitchen.—"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

#### A Gift to Science.

It is proposed to make the Lack observatory truly a gift to science as well as to California by placing the great telescope at the disposal of the distinguished astronomers of the world during certain hours of each twenty-four, thus giving visiting specialists an opportunity of attacking the unsolved problem of astronomy with the most powerful optical aid to be obtained.—Arkansas Traveler.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh a constitutional disease, and therefore requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure now on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Z. T. Baltzly, Agent.

## DEBIT AND CREDIT.

There were no two ways about it; Cashier Butler must leave the bank temporarily for a long vacation, if he did not wish to leave it permanently for another world. Hard work and no play having wrought their inevitable effect, tired brain and fagged-out body imperatively called for rest. So he was to have a year's leave of absence, and on the first day of next quarter would begin doing what he had never done before in his life—nothing.

Who was to take his place? That question exercised the minds of all who were concerned, and of a good many who weren't, but particularly interested Nettie. Nettie was Mr. Butler's daughter, and as good and intelligent as she was pretty, which is saying a great deal—since everybody acknowledged her to be adorably pretty—but still no more than the truth. Brunette, with eyes like black diamonds, and cheeks like the golden brown side of a fall apple; with a mouth that you ardently wanted to kiss until you perceived from the decided cut of her lips that you had better not try; with a nose which began very demurely as the staidest of Grecians, and ended with an unexpected and enchanting little twist at the tip—in short, a darling: such was Nettie. For two years she had been the father's assistant in the Baalbec First National bank—ever since she left school, in fact. From dropping in of old afternoons to lighten his work, when business was unusually pressing, she had come to spending her whole day with him; and when he was allowed a clerk, who more suitable than she? It was an excellent plan. Her father liked it, because he loved to have her with him, and knew her qualifications for the position; Nettie liked it, because she helped her father and rendered herself independent at the same time; and the bank officers liked it, because they paid her not quite half what a man would have received for the same work. Thus all parties were pleased.

A vast number of things she learned in the First National. To see her with her bright, pleasant face irradiated by a smile which lit up that temple of Plutus like a rise in the rate of interest, you would never have taken her for the shrewd little financier she really was. She acquired little the ability to separate her work from her sympathies, and put womanly likes and dislikes entirely out of the question. She knew that, from a business point of view, Peter Coupon—thin, tall, impolite, and "just horrid"—was, as he might be regarded by a cashier, a perfect Prince Charming, always to be given whatever he asked in the way of accommodation, while Charley Poor, as handsome as a picture, must be considered a veritable Beast, because Peter had collateral and Charley none. She learned that Smith might renew his notes till doomsday if he chose, being the seventh director's cousin, but that Jones was to be refused discounts under all circumstances, because he had voted against the president at town meeting. She was perfectly aware of the impending bankruptcy of Robinson, who was supposed absolutely safe, and had recently "donated" the fire company a sumptuous electro-plated trumpet. She was equally well informed as to the high probability that Brown, universally thought almost a pauper, would eventually make a neat thing out of those western lands of his; and, most wonderful of all, she never listed a single word of the interesting secrets.

This being the state of the case, it is not surprising, in the midst of the speculations about Mr. Butler's successor, when name after name was suggested and rejected, and it began to be apparent that obtaining a new competent cashier was not so easy as it might be, that the question should suddenly occur to Nettie, "Why shouldn't it be I?" For a moment her breath was fairly taken away, but when it came back she immediately made active use of it in broaching the idea to her father, who, much to her surprise, took it so coolly that she began to suspect he had been thinking of it himself. However that may be, he said President Parr that very day, and made a proposition to him. The president, informed and hawed and hummed and hawed. They thought the scheme most novel and revolutionary, and yet they could bring up no argument against it, except that such a thing had never been heard of before.

"Time it was, then," said Mr. Butler, who as an efficient officer and a stockholder besides, could say what he pleased.

"But a lady bank cashier?" remonstrated a director.

"Why not, if she knows her business?" Why not, indeed? There was certainly no reason.

"Then," went on Mr. Butler, "I can look in and advise her if she needs it—which she won't—and there are you gentlemen to supervise. Besides, if you don't take her, whom can you get?" The officers felt the force of these arguments, and were still more influenced by motives of economy; and it all resulted in the choice of Miss Nettie F. Butler as acting cashier, at a salary that, even added to her father's half-pay, saved sundry dollars toward dividends, and in the employment of a bright (and cheap) youth as assistant. Then, the quarter being at an end, Mr. Butler turned his attention from finance to flowers, and began vigorously cultivating Bonsettins and "Jacks"; the same time Nettie was solemnly notified of her election, more solemnly inducted into office, and most solemnly given an infinite quantity of instruction regarding her duties (by the president, who didn't know half so much about them as she did), and on a memorable Monday morning took her place behind the shining black-walnut counter of the Baalbec First National.

Of course people wondered and criticised—they always do—but Nettie paid no attention to them and a great deal to business, in consequence of which she succeeded so admirably that the whole board of seven directors were unable to find a mistake in her footings, although for the first week or two they collectively and individually moused them over as if they suspected a defalcation. But they couldn't have for none had taken place, and it is notorious that directors never examine footings until the institution they direct has completely lost its own. So after a while the directors resumed their previous occupation of talking stocks or politics around the fire in the private room, and Nettie soon had as complete control as ever her father had. She showed herself worthy of it, too. She could solve the most mixed-up problem in partial payments, complicated with uneven periods of time, varying percentages, and all sorts of provoking allowances and drawbacks. She chased errors through tangled thickets of entries till they were run to earth and finally disposed of in some out-of-the-way corner of the great books; detected counterfeits like a financial Vindicator; and safely extricated

the president from a dreadful muddle with the treasury department, into which he had somehow wandered. Her relations with the rival bank near by were no less creditable; for that institution's elderly young man, who had at first treated her with supercilious patronage, was utterly routed in a controversy about a missing check, and covered with the dearest humiliation. Altogether the new official appealed to be "the right woman in the right place."

Harmon Curtis thought so, at any rate. Harmon was an old and very dear friend. He had been so ever since Nettie and he first met on the benches of the primary schools, where, aged respectively 5 and 7, they struggled together through the First Reader, and helped each other on knotty points of the "Four rules." Afterward they had gone in company up the other grades into the high school class in book-keeping, and mastered the intricacies of accounts side by side. Then Harmon, being very poor, entered a store, and being very ambitious, worked hard, forcing his way along from errand-boy to clerk, and from clerk to book-keeper, saving every cent he could the while, until he was able to go into the flour business for himself, though in a modest way, with fair hopes of success and fortune ahead—pretty far ahead it seemed sometimes. Perhaps he had other hopes, to which success and fortune were but means; it is quite probable. Perhaps, too, Miss Butler might have made a shrewd guess as to what they were. Nothing was ever said about them, however; only Harmon called regularly every Sunday evening soon after tea, and was invariably much surprised to find it 10 o'clock when he had thought it hardly 8, and the morning after one of these calls he used to go to work like a young Hercules. Moreover, whenever he came into the bank to make a deposit, he generally staid a little while to talk—about business, presumably.

Yet he did not come in often on these errands. I am sorry to say, for, to tell the truth, Harmon seldom had very much to deposit. His capital, his market, his profits, and his bank account were all pretty limited; in fact, the only thing he had plenty of were courage and worry. Sometimes the crops would be so large that flour became a drug; then, just as he had sold out his stock at a well-nigh microscopic margin, those western speculators would suddenly rush up prices, and he would have to replenish at ruinous rates, besides having missed a fine chance for a lucrative "turn." Whatever he did, always proved to be the wrong thing, although through no fault of his. Luck seemed to be against him.

Yes, luck was against him, in more ways than one; for on a certain Sunday evening he walked into the Butler parlor as usual, to find that before-mentioned cashier of the rival bank comfortably seated there, engaged in an earnest conversation with Miss Nettie. The pair seemed to have amicably arranged their previous disputes and to be upon excellent terms, so far as Harmon could see. He did not have a pleasant time. The talk was largely "shop," and although Nettie changed the subject several times in order to include him, she was evidently interested in Mr. Bond's explanation of certain business points, and somehow the topic continually recurred, operating to Harmon's exclusion from the chat. Mr. Bond showed no intention of leaving, being apparently well entertained where he was; so that when Harmon departed, the intruder was still there. No, he did not have a pleasant time. And, what was worse, this trifling affair suggested some extremely disagreeable thoughts. How could he expect that others should not appreciate Nettie as well as himself? and what could he do to prevent their advances, having not the slightest claim upon her? Yet how could he venture to attempt to establish such a claim, situated as he was? He couldn't. Therefore he came to the conclusion that something must be done at once, that by great risks he must attain great results, and hasten the slow accumulation of dollar on dollar. Time was at once money and happiness to him.

A few days later it became generally known among Baalbec's merchants that young Curtis was plunging so recklessly that "make or break" was the sole alternative for him. Nettie heard the directors carefully telling each other how, expecting an immediate advance, he had put every dollar of his capital into flour, paying in a draft at thirty days. If flour went down, she heard them say, Curtis must infallibly go up—as if flour and he were the two ends of a balance.

"Very imprudent young man—very," said old President Parr, coming out into the banking room. "How does he stand with us, Miss Butler?"

"He hasn't drawn his deposit, sir," answered Miss Butler, in a rather unsteady voice.

"We hold no notes of his, I believe?"

"No, sir." "Ah! that's well. Condition shaky—very." And the president went back into the private parlor with an air of calm resignation to the decrees of commercial Providence, if there are any such.

His cashier was extremely uncertain in her behavior that day—almost cross—and for the first time since she had been in the institution her cash account wouldn't balance.

Henceforward somebody in Baalbec studied the provision market reports as closely as did that young man whose whole fate was involved in the rise or fall of "Golden Drop" and "Haxall." The reports were not pleasant reading for either, since, whatever else rose, flour did not, but went down every day—only by fractions, indeed, but still down; and any decline meant failure to our merchant, for if you can't pay quite all your debts, you are just as much ruined as though you couldn't pay any. There was no hope of awaiting the chances of delay. That terrible draft would come, punctual as fate, on the 10th of the next month, and if not instantly honored—why, then, bankruptcy. And the worst of it was that Harmon seemed to have changed. He made no more Sunday evening calls, and Nettie rarely ever met him on the street. When she happened to do so, he was friendly as ever, but reserved, and said not a word about his previous venture or the crushing anxiety that weighed upon him. Very likely he thought she knew nothing of it. But about a week before the dreaded 10th he came into the bank one morning with a look and manner which told Nettie, the moment she saw him, that his errand was to raise money. Her accustomed eye had long since learned to detect and classify the genus borrower in all its different forms, especially in that of the impetuous or embarrassed loan-seeker, who dares not show the eagerness he feels, and is more than half certain that his application will be denied. The varieties of this unfortunate being are as numerous as human characters and temperaments. The assumed confidence, like a thin crust over a seething mass of doubts and fears; the

studied carelessness of address, constantly betrayed by some involuntary exposure of uneasiness; the pitifully transparent fictions imposed upon no one, and uncomfortably known by their author not to do so—all these are marks by which this particular species of borrower is readily recognized, accompanied as they are by a hundred trifling peculiarities of bearing and expression. When Nettie saw Harmon she gave a little gasp, and turned slightly pale.

"Good morning, Nettie," said he, walking up to the counter and leaning upon it in a way that would have been unconcerned enough had it not been for the nervous drumming of his fingers upon the wood. "Beautiful day, isn't it? I dropped in to see whether you are rolling in wealth to such an extent that you don't know what to do with it."

"Well, not exactly," she answered, hardly looking up.

"And you can't give me, say, five hundred for a month or two, can you?"

Poor little girl! She knew that this was about the amount of next week's deficit that if he could meet that draft and tide over till he was able to sell later on at an advance, or at least for enough to save himself. Time was what he needed, and this five hundred would give him time. But, on the other hand, she was bound by her duty not to grant the loan. The president had said nothing about it simply because to do so was perfectly needless, for no bank officer would or ought to lend \$1 to a man situated as Curtis was. Her father's precepts and example had indelibly impressed upon her mind the necessity of unwavering fidelity to the bank's interests and that those interests were to be preferred to every other, personal or friendly. She knew what she must do; but, oh! it was very hard.

"You can't then," asked Harmon, rightly perceiving her hesitation.

Nettie looked him full in the face for the first time.

"No, I can't," she said, "I can't."

Harmon's manner, without needing a word of explanation, "You are right," and he turned away, and it would be an unbecomingly long time. He went out, saying no more. Back again in his counting-room, he writhed under a feeling of humiliation such as he had never known before in all his manly, self-respecting life. Now the deed was done, he was obliged to confess that this last desperate attempt to save himself savored of meanness, for he perceived that deep down in his heart he had calculated to some extent upon this girl's friendship to obtain what no one would have given him on purely business grounds. And, too, he suddenly realized that, even if she had been weak enough to yield, he could not have taken advantage of a favor which would inevitably have seriously injured her with her employers.

"It has been a narrow escape for her," he thought; "but, for me the mischief is done. Only for this I could go down with a clear conscience."

Yet he could not feel as kindly toward Nettie as before, such is the inconsistency of human nature in general, and the unreasonableness of lovers in particular. Placed between regard for him and duty to others, she had preferred the latter; and while he acknowledged the justice of this, and indeed for worlds would have had her do so differently still he felt an illogical jealousy of that duty, and could not help doing so associating her in his mind with the combination of hostile forces arrayed against him. Perhaps our hero is not especially heroic, but he is very man-like.

Meanwhile how fares it with the cashier? Not well, I am afraid; else why should she, after Harmon had departed, go to the great vault, open the safe, and remain with her pretty head inside that grim repository for several minutes, apparently much occupied in arranging his contents? No doubt the contents required this attention, however, since divers packages of railroad bonds were afterward found curiously marked with tiny blotches indicating the presence of moisture in the safe. For the second time during her cashiership the cash account wouldn't balance, and nothing seemed to go smoothly. It was the same the rest of the week, and the change in our young lady was so manifest that even the president asked her if she was not "slightly indisposed." But one morning—the morning of the fatal day—she came down to business the old Nettie again, and more. Whatever might be the cause, she fairly beamed and sparkled with joy. Her black eyes danced, her cheeks were perfect blushes, and altogether she looked so bewitching that the seventh director (who was a bachelor) felt his dried-up old heart, disturbed by a passing regret that he should be 38 years old, and bald into the bargain. How could Nettie be happy on this morning of all others, when, happy among the papers on her table was lying a paper which must be presented to a certain person before 3 o'clock that day? Her behavior was positively inexplicable. Nor was it made any plainer when, after writing a few lines, and doing something to one of the great ledgers (she gave one short sigh while thus employed), Nettie put on her hat, took the slip of paper, and cheerily tripped out to present it—in other words, to ruin Harmon Curtis.

Harmon was sitting quietly at his desk about that same time, waiting for what he knew would speedily come. There would be a difference of \$461 between his liabilities and his resources—not much, but enough for all practical purposes. In a few hours he would have failed. All the fruits of hard-working, economizing years behind him were naught—all his efforts had been useless. He must begin the world again with the remembrance of failure ever hanging over him. How again? For what? Before he could retrieve his fortunes, if he ever could, the reward for which he toiled would be no longer for him. If he had not previously ventured to tell what lay in his heart, he certainly could not do it now. No, it made no difference what became of him; there was nothing to live for. In short, he had reached that stage when mortal suffering where misfortune loses its power to pain, and it was with considerable relief and calmness that he cried, "Come in," hearing the knock he awaited. It was time for the bank messenger.

But the door opened, and Nettie came in. On seeing her he found that there were still things that could wound him. This was the last straw. Why could she not have sent the clerk, as usual, and spared him the final pang of being disgraced in her presence, and by her own hand? If she could do this, she evidently cared nothing for him—not even enough to pity him.

It was too much for the young man, worn out by the long strain of weeks, bold and sturdy as he was. He laid his head down upon the table and covered his face.

A soft little hand on his forehead lifted a unit his eyes fell upon two pieces of

paper lying in front of him; one, the long expected draft, and the other—why, the other was a check upon the First National for \$500, to Harmon Curtis or order, duly signed "Nettie F. Butler."

"That's the balance, isn't it, Harmon?" asked Miss Nettie, in the most business-like way imaginable.

"O, you darling! you darling!" cried he, seizing her in his arms and kissing her an uncountable number of times. "All your savings—I know it! And you did it for me?"

Nettie couldn't very well remain business-like any longer under such exceedingly unbusiness-like circumstances, and she didn't try. She simply said, "Yes, for you, Harmon dear."

"Then you knew I loved you, and you understood why I didn't?"

"Of course I knew it—all the time!"

"But I was always afraid. I didn't know—"

"Because you never asked me, goose!" said Miss Butler.

Well, it took some time to get back any nearer to Baalbec than the seventh heaven, but it is not in that immediate vicinity; but when they did, Harmon never made the least objection to receiving the check, because he was too truly a gentleman to do anything of the kind. Nevertheless, he did insist on giving her his note at six months, which she put in the bank to go through the usual course that she might not hurt his pride, for she was a lady as well. It made little difference, though, for the very next week those western speculators did one good deed, if the solitary one of their lives, by violently "bulling" flour, which rose to 30 cents a bushel, which had been sold out at a profit which laid the foundations of his present large fortune; and, furthermore, before the note fell due it belonged to Harmon himself, as any lawyer will tell you, by right of his wife, nee Miss Nettie Butler.

President Parr attended the wedding, and kissed the bride with a great deal of feeling. "Of course your husband will continue his accounts with us," he remarked. "Proud to have him. Very able and far-seeing young man, your husband—very."

"I never received a cent of interest on that investment of mine," said roguish Nettie to her husband, a few days after the ceremony.

"Mrs. Curtis!" declaimed Harmon, with mock pompousness, "I am the interest."—Mauley H. Pike in Harmon's Bazar.

#### Feats of Jockeys.

Frank Butler remarked after one of his races for the Derby that he could have won on either of the first three horses. I do not know who the other two jockeys that opposed him were, but I can quite understand the thing being feasible.

Two men had ridden their own horses in a race. After it was over, the winner, who only gained the verdict by a head, said to his opponent:

"Now, if you like, I will change horses and run for the same amount again, weights and distances as before."

This the other jumped at, and, after due law, it was run off, when, to his astonishment, the loser of the first race was again beaten, and the losing horse successful.

Many instances are to be read of where jockeys, after winning a race or match, have persuaded some friend or master to buy the horse that was opposed to them and make a match with the winner, in which the verdict has been reversed.

The Druid records one or two instances in which the Chitneys accomplished feats of this sort. Of course sometimes it may happen from their not considering the beaten horse quite up to the mark at the time he ran; but it is recorded also that in well-known cases they have seen that he has not been so handled as to make the most of him.—Chicago Tribune.

#### Children Who Make Rangoons.

The language-making instinct of very young children, which, in Mr. Horatio Hale's opinion, furnishes the solution for the puzzling question of the origin of tongues, is curiously shown among the children reared in Shaker families. They have, according to the evidence of those acquainted with the subject, many verbs and nouns, apparently of their own creation, and unlike any known dialect. The words are usually singularly ugly and unpleasant to any one with a sensitive ear.—Boston Transcript.

#### ELY'S Cream Balm

Gives Relief at once and Cures

#### Cold in Head, CATARRH, Hay Fever.

Not a Liquid, Snuff or powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Drug Stores; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY ROSS, (Frazzetta's) Oswego, N. Y.

#### CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ETC.

Apply one to each nostril, and the cure is complete. Price 50 cents at Drug Stores; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY ROSS, (Frazzetta's) Oswego, N. Y.

Not a Liquid, Snuff or powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Drug Stores; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY ROSS, (Frazzetta's) Oswego, N. Y.

## CAN'T BEAT HOP PLASTER

Because possessed of fresh and active medicinal agents for the cure of pain and disease. A wonderful strength-giving porous plaster made from Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Apply one to Rheumatism, Croup, Kidney troubles, Stitches, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Sore Chest or Sore Throat, etc. Accompanied by a complete and accurate description, ready to apply. All dealers 25c. 5 for \$1. Sent by mail for price. HOP PLASTER CO., Prop'rs, Boston, Mass.

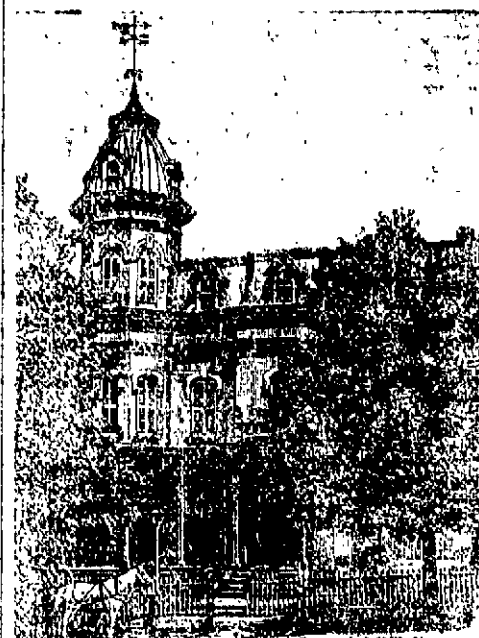
## PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH

Gives immediate relief. Catarrh of the Urinary System is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions. The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

## CATARRH

A cold in the Head is relieved by an application of PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost. Easy and pleasant to use. Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

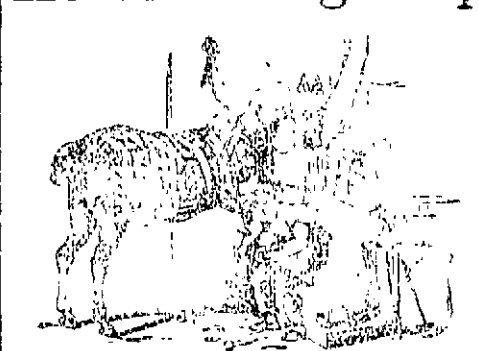
E. T. H. VALLIN, Warren, Pa.



## A HOME

For the treatment of Cancer, Private Diseases, Consumption, Rheumatism, and all Chronic Diseases. The Vapor Bath, Electricity, Compound Ointment, and the most Scientific Treatment used in making cures. Remedies are secured by a new and rational method, so that cure or healing, and a cure warranted in every case. Every case of Cancer we have taken has remained cured. The Institute gives the cure of a home life, and is most pleasantly situated within five minutes walk of the depot. For particulars address H. C. ROYER, M. D., Massillon, Ohio, enclosing stamp for reply.

## Horse Shoing Shop



THE FINEST SHOD HORSES (to call their location) of persons desiring extra work done in the way of shoeing, a horse of 100 pounds to 1,000 lbs. is shod in 15 minutes, and is as good as new.

## Horse Shoes of Every Variety

Required by Breed and Foot. Horses with Corns, Thrush, Quarters, etc., for which a number of different shoes are made.

## Special Attention.

Also Over Reaching, under running, stumpling, knees giving out, etc., over them, requiring

## Care and Skill in Shoeing

will receive careful and prompt attention.

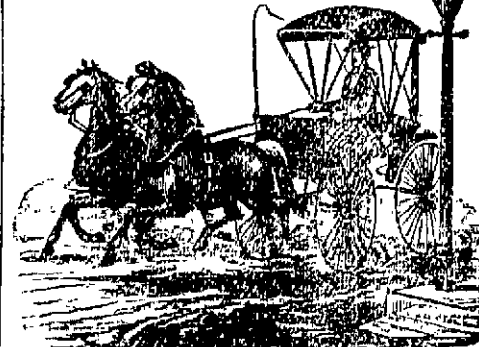
## Trotting and Team Horses

will be shod in the best manner, and satisfaction guaranteed in all instances. Shop back side of Factory street, between Main and Charles streets, near the city hall.

A. D. Volkmar.

## A. KELLER'S WEST SIDE LIVERY

## SALE STABLES.



## Cheapes and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Road-teams. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Riggs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES. CALL AND SEE ME.

## COAL! COAL!

## PRICE REDUCED! \$2 PER TON.

The Sipco Coal Company will deliver the Best Quality of Coal until further notice, at the very low price of \$2.00 per ton.

## SIPCO COAL CO.

September 15, 1886.

## CANTON'S NEW HOTEL

## The Hurford.

[Formerly the St. Cloud Hotel.]

## Unsurpassed by any \$2 per day Hotel in Ohio.

Commodious. Complete in its Appointments. Cuisine Unsurpassed.

Neighborhood Patrons at same rates as old St. Cloud.

ED. S. NORTON, - PROPRIETOR



CHAPMAN.

A Political Proposition—The Dead Alive—A Word to Robert Bell.

Saturday was pay day at some of our mines.

John Lavers is again a resident of our precinct.

Archibald Findley is attending court at Canton, as a juror.

Why couldn't our Republican ticket this fall be Foraker and Conrad? It would be a sure winner.

D. W. Walter, our efficient teacher, is on the sick list this week, but expects to resume teaching Monday.

C. H. Roderick is representing Chapman Assembly K. of L. at the district meeting in Canton this week.

Wm. G. Miller has been elected delegate to the miners' State convention at Columbus next week from the Blaine mine. He will also represent the Brush Hill miners.

Mell Shuckers has accepted the superintendency of Willow Mine No. 6 during the absence of Mr. James Wilson, who, it is said, returned to Scotland for a life partner.

Robert Hanna, formerly of Massillon, who was superintendent of a coal mine at Clarksburg, W. Va., met with an accident by which he lost his life. While going into the bank in a car, which was let down an incline slope by an engine, the rope broke, precipitating the car to the bottom of the mine, instantly killing Mr. Hanna. *Canton Democrat.*

When Mr. Hanna picks up his I. D. card this week and reads the above he will doubtless be greatly surprised, and may, perhaps, feel like suing for libel.

We notice Mr. Robert Bell's version of his investigation of the cause of the death of Mr. Taylor at the Minglewood mine. If we have misinterpreted Mr. Bell we are sorry for it, and will be glad at all times to be corrected. We wrote the matter just as it was given to us by a prominent miner and ex-check weighman of the Minglewood mine, so Mr. Bell can have an idea who he is. We wish to inform Mr. Bell that we make no misstatements for a purpose, for we have none such in view. True, we have his two former competitors for the appointment still with us, and I may say that they are as honest and competent men for the position as Ohio affords to-day. But to ease his mind a little we would say that he need not fear them so far as his re-appointment is concerned, for they would not condescend to ask the same parties for the same thing which they were refused a short time ago. Now, let us look for a moment at his visit to the Minglewood mine. He says he was not called there by any one, and yet goes there, and directly to the superintendent, and in his company, at seven o'clock at night, makes an investigation of the Taylor accident. Now, right here is where the miners take exception to his action. His going to the superintendent, and going into the mine at the dark hour of night, with no miners near, when the interests of the company were largely at stake, does not seem to give both sides a fair show; hence, the dissatisfaction, and a desire for his return. His referring to the mining laws is entirely uncalled for, as we have not questioned his authority, nor have we the least desire to state to his royal highness.

NAVARRE.

Henry Ford and wife, of Canton, visited here over Sunday.

Miss Jennie Lim, of Massillon, is visiting among Navarres.

It is now rumored that a shaft is to be sunk north of town in the spring.

Farmers cannot speak too highly of the fine wheat weather and the prospects of an abundant harvest.

Miss Anna Deidler, I. B. Dangler's efficient and accommodating clerk, is visiting Cleveland friends this week.

C. M. Welby and L. E. Miller, of North Industry, visited Navarre and Sugar Creek friends over Saturday and Sunday.

J. W. Egan and wife, of Massillon, and Miss Gertrude Zenz, of Lorain, O., were guests of the family of Julius Clark Friday last.

Navarre has taken the dramatic fever, and expects to form an amateur dramatic association. Another drama will be given about Feb. 22.

J. M. Myers, a Canton dentist, has removed here with his family, and has opened an office in the Bennett building, ajoining Eckert's grocery.

A dead load of Brookfield folks came down to tender Mr. and Mrs. Henry Erie a surprise, which was very pleasantly done on Saturday night.

The way foreign lads step in here and carry off our finely-plumed birds is enough to make us vow for revenge in doing likewise. Mr. Wm. E. Backenbaugh, of Allegheny City, was married to Miss Florence Stamm, of this place, on the 30th of December. Rev. J. J. Gruber performing the ceremony. The couple left the same day for their future home in Allegheny. A Massillon "sharp-shooter" did the same trick Thursday of last week. James McCarty wedded

Miss Tillie Hug, and the happy couple took up their abode in Massillon on Monday. Following are some of the presents received: Mr. and Mrs. Hug, set of woolen blankets and twenty yards of carpet; Mrs. McCarty (the groom's mother), bracket; Grandma Hug, walnut sink; John Schrader, gold band china set; Emma Hug, lemonade set; Chrissie Hug, bowl and pitcher; Frances Perl, satin cushion; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hug, large rocking chair; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hug, large lamp and mirror; Ed. Hug, set silver spoons; Julius Hug, wall pocket and chromos; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Barger, center table; Rose Walker, rocking chair; Mr. and Mrs. Tully, bed spread. Our well wishes go with the young couple.

BROOKFIELD.

The Salvation Army have four converts in Brookfield. There is still plenty of work to do.

The Catholic school started January 3d, with twenty-one pupils. Geo. Blantz is the teacher.

Rev. Raff has been holding revival meetings at East Greenville, with excellent success. Thirty-seven persons have been "born again," and still the work goes on.

Our literary society is progressing finely. An interesting meeting was held last Saturday evening, at which excellent music was furnished by the Greenville orchestra.

Mary Bouriet, Cal. Honriet, Chas. Ficens, Ida Brooks, Harvey Stoner, Harry Christmas, and Will McAllister, pupils of the high school, attended county examination at Canton last Saturday.

The infirmity directors of Holmes county removed one of their pauper families from this place to the infirmary at Millersburg last week. The family had been here but a short time before they asked for aid. The opinion prevails that they were assisted from Holmes county to save that county expense, and our trustees were too sharp for them.

The mystery regarding Henry Peters has been cleared up at last. His wife has received information, positive to her, that he has deserted her and is living with a woman whom he married about a year ago, in Alabama, Col. The deserted wife has six children depending upon her, and deserves the sympathy of the community. The man who would desert a family like his should be dealt with according to law and receive the highest penalty for his act.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Union, O., January 5, 1887.  
In behalf of the children of Fairmount Children's Home, I desire to express our gratitude to the kind friends of Massillon who furnished the Christmas treat this year. The presents were very valuable and very acceptable. Besides the beautiful card for each of the ladies and one for every child in the home from our kind and benevolent friend, Mr. Chas. F. Hicks. And to add to and continue our joy throughout the year the kind ladies who had the matter in charge have added subscriptions to the most valuable and interesting periodicals published for children, and the "Century Magazine" for the use of the employees. For all of which beneficence we can do no more, and certainly no less, than to show and express our gratitude by, "Thank you!" repeated freely and unanimously by all in the home. May God bless abundantly all who have contributed to our enjoyment on this best and happiest of all days.  
Very Respectfully,  
J. K. Nies, Supt.

Governor Conrad Sounds Well.  
The Canton Democrat takes a look into the future, and says:  
Although the chance looks slim, yet the possibility nevertheless exists, that Hon. S. A. Conrad, of Stark, may sit in the gubernatorial chair of the great State of Ohio before a year. You see the Senator has been elected president pro tem of the Senate. When Lieutenant Governor Bob Kennedy resigns on the 4th of March, as he will no doubt do, being at that time a member of the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Conrad will occupy the Lieutenant Governor's chair. Then should Governor Foraker die or resign, Conrad would be Governor and Bob Kennedy would go out and kick himself. Whether Foraker will have the good taste to carry out his part of the program or not, remains to be seen, but we suspect that he will act stubborn in the matter.

The fellow, who, by mistake, sent his Auburn-haired sweetheart instead of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup a bottle of hair-dye, wants to know the best way to commit suicide.

For thirty days we will sell at cost our entire stock of boots, shoes and rubbers. Come early and secure bargains.  
J. D. FRANK & Co.

Theodore Roosevelt and bride, now of New York, made the tour of the continent, not returning to New York until spring.

Big bargains in boots and shoes at J. D. Frank & Co.'s cost sale.

A North Carolina man captured a "monkey-faced owl" the other day. It was an unknown variety and found ready sale to an Eastern zoo.

Attend our great closing out sale for bargains in dry goods, cloaks and shoes.  
A. L. WATKINS & Co.

PENCHANT PARAGRAPHS.

A CONDENSATION OF THE TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Political Pointers and Personal Painers.

Labor, Love and Trades' Trials—Rail Ruminations—Foreign Fancies and Fires. Casualties and Crimes—Notes.

It is rumored that Governor Oglesby will appoint Hon. Milton Hay senator in place of the late Gen. Logan.

The most prominent candidates to succeed Gen. Logan are Charles B. Farwell, L. E. Payson and Joseph G. Cannon.

The Massachusetts legislature organized Wednesday with H. J. Boardman as president of the senate and Charles J. Noyes as speaker of the house.

The Michigan legislature convened at Lansing, Wednesday, Charles J. Monroe being elected president pro tem. of the senate, and D. P. Markey speaker of the house.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Judge Manning, of Louisiana, as minister to Mexico.

The Connecticut legislature elected state officers owing to the failure of the popular vote to give any candidate a majority. P. C. Lounsbury was elected governor.

Senator Murphy denies that he will resign. Francis Murphy closed his series of lectures in Cincinnati.

Father McGlynn decides not to go to Rome, thus precipitating his removal from the priesthood.

Ex-Governor James T. Lewis was stricken with paralysis at Columbus, Wis., and is not expected to recover.

Cable Sparks.  
The Marquis de Noy, a beautiful widow, of Paris, committed suicide by jumping from a three-story window of her hotel.

The jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign will be celebrated February 10.

The number of lives lost by fire at the theater of Madrid recently was 407.

The Duke of Louchburg is the latest candidate for Bulgaria's vacant throne.

Seven persons were killed and a number of houses destroyed at Tunis by an earthquake.

Gen. Boulanger, French minister of war, has ordered 200,000 new Melinite shells and other war material.

The Spanish government, through its officials, says a European war is imminent, and its extent no one can foresee.

An avalanche in the cañon of Grisons has destroyed thirty chalets. The villagers escaped without injury, but great distress prevails among them, they being left wholly without shelter.

Political Pointers.  
The Republican caucus at Augusta, Me., have unanimously renominated Eugene Hale for United States senator.

At Lansing, Mich. F. B. Stockbridge was nominated for United States senator by the Republican caucus.

At a joint caucus of the Republicans of the Minnesota legislature ex-Governor Cushman K. Davis was nominated for United States senator.

Hon. Walter Evans, of Louisville, is mentioned as Republican candidate for governor of Kentucky.

The struggle for the New Jersey senatorship will be between Governor Abbott and the present Senator Howell.

Maxey follows Longan to Texas to look after his senatorial fennos.

Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, has entered the New York senatorial fight in the interest of Mr. Miller.

The Death Roll.  
Sullivan Haslett, an eminent civil engineer, died in Brooklyn at the age of forty-five years.

Frank L. Cross, the well-known Ohio journalist, died at Montgomery, Ala. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Judge Aaron Shaw, for many years a prominent Illinois politician, died at his home in Olney, Ill., Friday night at the age of seventy-six years. During his life he held the position of state's attorney, was a member of the legislature and of the Forty-fifth congress, and was once elected circuit judge.

Alice Oates died near Philadelphia.

Sir Thomas May, of Louisiana, is dead in London.

W. H. Newman, formerly of the New York produce exchange, is dead.

Rev. Orson Long, one of the oldest Methodist ministers of Kentucky, is dead.

Casualties.  
Two boys at Plymouth, Mass., and three at Rutland, Vt., were killed in coasting accidents.

The engineer and fireman on the Alabama & Great Southern railroad were killed by the locomotive being derailed at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

A natural gas explosion, followed by fire, destroyed the Andrews block, in Youngstown, O. Thomas Brangan, a plumber, was killed in the ruins.

Capt. F. M. Humphreys, of Evansville, Ind., fell from the cars at Henderson, Ky., and was killed.

Railroad Reading.  
The Cincinnati & Eastern railway was sold by Receiver Cones to the Morehead pool for \$1,000,000.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad company was held at Cleveland, and directors elected for the year.

The Hoosier tunnel has been sold to the Pittsburgh railroad.

Charters have been filed for thirteen proposed railroads to gridiron western Kansas, the project being backed by the Union Pacific.

Labor Notes.  
The conductors and brakemen on the Pittsburgh, M. Wayne & Chicago railroad have been given an advance of twenty-five cents a day in wages.

The demands of the bricklayers and stone-masons of Cincinnati have been agreed to by the bosses.

New Jersey coal heavers are still on a strike.

Honeststeel Steel works, Pittsburg, advances the wages of employees 5 to 25 per cent.

Business Troubles.  
Ames, Bourne & Co., furniture dealers, of Memphis, Tenn., assigned. The liabilities are \$15,000.

Thomas Lloyd, hardware dealer at Peoria, Ill., assigned, with \$14,000 liabilities and \$9,000 assets.

Born & Co., Lafayette, Ind., hatiers, assign. Assets, \$9,000; liabilities, \$12,000.

William Souwring, prominent Tiffin, O., farmer, fails. Assets, \$12,350; liabilities, \$15,000.

The Fire Record.  
Louisville had a \$20,000 fire. Abberding, a cigarist; Premsner & Wellenrois, hatiers, and George Kneifer, music dealer, the victims. Partial insurance.

The Reliance Machine works, of E. P. Allis & Co. at Milwaukee, burned. Loss estimated at \$250,000.

Earthquake in California.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city and vicinity at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the tremor lasting ten seconds. No damage reported.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money, Stock, Produce, and Cattle Markets for January 12.

New York—Money 5 1/2 per cent. Exchange strong. Governments firm.

Current rates, 25 1/2 bid; four-coupons, 127 1/2; four-and-a-halfs, 110 1/2 bid.

The stock market opened dull and steady at its night's prices, and during the first hour prices advanced 1/8 to 1/4 per cent, under the lead of the south sea, which were quite heavily bought. About this time the announcement was made on the 8 o'clock cable that the death of May or Hewitt. This resulted in a sharp selling and prices declined 1/8 to 1/4 per cent, by midday.

When it became known that there was no truth in the announcement of Hewitt's death the market recovered to about the best prices. At the time of writing the market is steady with the southern stocks strong.

Jan. & Quincy, 137 1/2; Mich. Central, 93 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 90 1/2; N. Y. Central, 112 1/2; Canadian Southern, 112 1/2; N. Y. Central, 112 1/2; C. & O. S. 1, 67 1/2; Northern Pacific, 27 1/2; Del. & Hudson, 104; do preferred, 33 1/2; Erie & W. G. 1, 137; Ohio & Miss, 33 1/2; Erie & W. G. 2, 33 1/2; Pacific, 33 1/2; Erie second, 33 1/2; Reading, 33 1/2; Illinois Central, 133 1/2; Rock Island, 133 1/2; Jersey Central, 61 1/2; St. Paul, 103 1/2; Kansas & Texas, 40; do preferred, 115 1/2; Lake Shore, 94 1/2; Union Pacific, 57 1/2; Louisville & Nash, 64 1/2; Western Union, 73 1/2.

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Family, \$3.50; 40 lb, \$3.50; 50 lb, \$3.50; 60 lb, \$3.50; 70 lb, \$3.50; 80 lb, \$3.50; 90 lb, \$3.50; 100 lb, \$3.50; 110 lb, \$3.50; 120 lb, \$3.50; 130 lb, \$3.50; 140 lb, \$3.50; 150 lb, \$3.50; 160 lb, \$3.50; 170 lb, \$3.50; 180 lb, \$3.50; 190 lb, \$3.50; 200 lb, \$3.50; 210 lb, \$3.50; 220 lb, \$3.50; 230 lb, \$3.50; 240 lb, \$3.50; 250 lb, \$3.50; 260 lb, \$3.50; 270 lb, \$3.50; 280 lb, \$3.50; 290 lb, \$3.50; 300 lb, \$3.50; 310 lb, \$3.50; 320 lb, \$3.50; 330 lb, \$3.50; 340 lb, \$3.50; 350 lb, \$3.50; 360 lb, \$3.50; 370 lb, \$3.50; 380 lb, \$3.50; 390 lb, \$3.50; 400 lb, \$3.50; 410 lb, \$3.50; 420 lb, \$3.50; 430 lb, \$3.50; 440 lb, \$3.50; 450 lb, \$3.50; 460 lb, \$3.50; 470 lb, \$3.50; 480 lb, \$3.50; 490 lb, \$3.50; 500 lb, \$3.50; 510 lb, \$3.50; 520 lb, \$3.50; 530 lb, \$3.50; 540 lb, \$3.50; 550 lb, \$3.50; 560 lb, \$3.50; 570 lb, \$3.50; 580 lb, \$3.50; 590 lb, \$3.50; 600 lb, \$3.50; 610 lb, \$3.50; 620 lb, \$3.50; 630 lb, \$3.50; 640 lb, \$3.50; 650 lb, \$3.50; 660 lb, \$3.50; 670 lb, \$3.50; 680 lb, \$3.50; 690 lb, \$3.50; 700 lb, \$3.50; 710 lb, \$3.50; 720 lb, \$3.50; 730 lb, \$3.50; 740 lb, \$3.50; 750 lb, \$3.50; 760 lb, \$3.50; 770 lb, \$3.50; 780 lb, \$3.50; 790 lb, \$3.50; 800 lb, \$3.50; 810 lb, \$3.50; 820 lb, \$3.50; 830 lb, \$3.50; 840 lb, \$3.50; 850 lb, \$3.50; 860 lb, \$3.50; 870 lb, \$3.50; 880 lb, \$3.50; 890 lb, \$3.50; 900 lb, \$3.50; 910 lb, \$3.50; 920 lb, \$3.50; 930 lb, \$3.50; 940 lb, \$3.50; 950 lb, \$3.50; 960 lb, \$3.50; 970 lb, \$3.50; 980 lb, \$3.50; 990 lb, \$3.50; 1000 lb, \$3.50; 1010 lb, \$3.50; 1020 lb, \$3.50; 1030 lb, \$3.50; 1040 lb, \$3.50; 1050 lb, \$3.50; 1060 lb, \$3.50; 1070 lb, \$3.50; 1080 lb, \$3.50; 1090 lb, \$3.50; 1100 lb, \$3.50; 1110 lb, \$3.50; 1120 lb, \$3.50; 1130 lb, \$3.50; 1140 lb, \$3.50; 1150 lb, \$3.50; 1160 lb, \$3.50; 1170 lb, \$3.50; 1180 lb, \$3.50; 1190 lb, \$3.50; 1200 lb, \$3.50; 1210 lb, \$3.50; 1220 lb, \$3.50; 1230 lb, \$3.50; 1240 lb, \$3.50; 1250 lb, \$3.50; 1260 lb, \$3.50; 1270 lb, \$3.50; 1280 lb, \$3.50; 1290 lb, \$3.50; 1300 lb, \$3.50; 1310 lb, \$3.50; 1320 lb, \$3.50; 1330 lb, \$3.50; 1340 lb, \$3.50; 1350 lb, \$3.50; 1360 lb, \$3.50; 1370 lb, \$3.50; 1380 lb, \$3.50; 1390 lb, \$3.50; 1400 lb, \$3.50; 1410 lb, \$3.50; 1420 lb, \$3.50; 1430 lb, \$3.50; 1440 lb, \$3.50; 1450 lb, \$3.50; 1460 lb, \$3.50; 1470 lb, \$3.50; 1480 lb, \$3.50; 1490 lb, \$3.50; 1500 lb, \$3.50; 1510 lb, \$3.50; 1520 lb, \$3.50; 1530 lb, \$3.50; 1540 lb, \$3.50; 1550 lb, \$3.50; 1560 lb, \$3.50; 1570 lb, \$3.50; 1580 lb, \$3.50; 1590 lb, \$3.50; 1600 lb, \$3.50; 1610 lb, \$3.50; 1620 lb, \$3.50; 1630 lb, \$3.50; 1640 lb, \$3.50; 1650 lb, \$3.50; 1660 lb, \$3.50; 1670 lb, \$3.50; 1680 lb, \$3.50; 1690 lb, \$3.50; 1700 lb, \$3.50; 1710 lb, \$3.50; 1720 lb, \$3.50; 1730 lb, \$3.50; 1740 lb, \$3.50; 1750 lb, \$3.50; 1760 lb, \$3.50; 1770 lb, \$3.50; 1780 lb, \$3.50; 1790 lb, \$3.50; 1800 lb, \$3.50; 1810 lb, \$3.50; 1820 lb, \$3.50; 1830 lb, \$3.50; 1840 lb, \$3.50; 1850 lb, \$3.50; 1860 lb, \$3.50; 1870 lb, \$3.50; 1880 lb, \$3.50; 1890 lb, \$3.50; 1900 lb, \$3.50; 1910 lb, \$3.50; 1920 lb, \$3.50; 1930 lb, \$3.50; 1940 lb, \$3.50; 1950 lb, \$3.50; 1960 lb, \$3.50; 1970 lb, \$3.50; 1980 lb, \$3.50; 1990 lb, \$3.50; 2000 lb, \$3.50; 2010 lb, \$3.50; 2020 lb, \$3.50; 2030 lb, \$3.50; 2040 lb, \$3.50; 2050 lb, \$3.50; 2060 lb, \$3.50; 2070 lb, \$3.50; 2080 lb, \$3.50; 2090 lb, \$3.50; 2100 lb, \$3.50; 2110 lb, \$3.50; 2120 lb, \$3.50; 2130 lb, \$3.50; 2140 lb, \$3.50; 2150 lb, \$3.50; 2160 lb, \$3.50; 2170 lb, \$3.50; 2180 lb, \$3.50; 2190 lb, \$3.50; 2200 lb, \$3.50; 2210 lb, \$3.50; 2220 lb, \$3.50; 2230 lb, \$3.50; 2240 lb, \$3.50; 2250 lb, \$3.50; 2260 lb, \$3.50; 2270 lb, \$3.50; 2280 lb, \$3.50; 2290 lb, \$3.50; 2300 lb, \$3.50; 2310 lb, \$3.50; 2320 lb, \$3.50; 2330 lb, \$3.50; 2340 lb, \$3.50; 2350 lb, \$3.50; 2360 lb, \$3.50; 2370 lb, \$3.50; 2380 lb, \$3.50; 2390 lb, \$3.50; 2400 lb, \$3.50; 2410 lb, \$3.50; 2420 lb, \$3.50; 2430 lb, \$3.50; 2440 lb, \$3.50; 2450 lb, \$3.50; 2460 lb, \$3.50; 2470 lb, \$3.50; 2480 lb, \$3.50; 2490 lb, \$3.50; 2500 lb, \$3.50; 2510 lb, \$3.50; 2520 lb, \$3.50; 2530 lb, \$3.50; 2540 lb, \$3.50; 2550 lb, \$3.50; 2560 lb, \$3.50; 2570 lb, \$3.50; 2580 lb, \$3.50; 2590 lb, \$3.50; 2600 lb, \$3.50; 2610 lb, \$3.50; 2620 lb, \$3.50; 2630 lb, \$3.50; 2640 lb, \$3.50; 2650 lb, \$3.50; 2660 lb, \$3.50; 2670 lb, \$3.50; 2680 lb, \$3.50; 2690 lb, \$3.50; 2700 lb, \$3.50; 2710 lb, \$3.50; 2720 lb, \$3.50; 2730 lb, \$3.50; 2740 lb, \$3.50; 2750 lb, \$3.50; 2760 lb, \$3.50; 2770 lb, \$3.50; 2780 lb, \$3.50; 2790 lb, \$3.50; 2800 lb, \$3.50; 2810 lb, \$3.50; 2820 lb, \$3.50; 2830 lb, \$3.50; 2840 lb, \$3.50; 2850 lb, \$3.50; 2860 lb, \$3.50; 2870 lb, \$3.50; 2880 lb, \$3.50; 2890 lb, \$3.50; 2900 lb, \$3.50; 2910 lb, \$3.50; 2920 lb, \$3.50; 2930 lb, \$3.50; 2940 lb, \$3.50; 2950 lb, \$3.50; 2960 lb, \$3.50; 2970 lb, \$3.50; 2980 lb, \$3.50; 2990 lb, \$3.50; 3000 lb, \$3.50; 3010 lb, \$3.50; 3020 lb, \$3.50; 3030 lb, \$3.50; 3040 lb, \$3.50; 3050 lb, \$3.50; 3060 lb, \$3.50; 3070 lb, \$3.50; 3080 lb, \$3.50; 3090 lb, \$3.50; 3100 lb, \$3.50; 3110 lb, \$3.50; 3120 lb, \$3.50; 3130 lb, \$3.50; 3140 lb, \$3.50; 3150 lb, \$3.50; 3160 lb, \$3.50; 3170 lb, \$3.50; 3180 lb, \$3.50; 3190 lb, \$3.50; 3200 lb, \$3.50; 3210 lb, \$3.50; 3220 lb, \$3.50; 3230 lb, \$3.50; 3240 lb, \$3.50; 3250 lb, \$3.50; 3260 lb, \$3.50; 3270 lb, \$3.50; 3280 lb, \$3.50; 3290 lb, \$3.50; 3300 lb, \$3.50; 3310 lb, \$3.50; 3320 lb, \$3.50; 3330 lb, \$3.50; 3340 lb, \$3.50; 3350 lb, \$3.50; 3360 lb, \$3.50; 3370 lb, \$3.50; 3380 lb, \$3.50; 3390 lb, \$3.50; 3400 lb, \$3.50; 3410 lb, \$3.50; 3420 lb, \$3.50; 3430 lb, \$3.50; 3440 lb, \$3.50; 3450 lb, \$3.50; 3460 lb, \$3.50; 3470 lb, \$3.50; 3480 lb, \$3.50; 3490 lb, \$3.50; 3500 lb, \$3.50; 3510 lb, \$3.50; 3520 lb, \$3.50; 3530 lb, \$3.